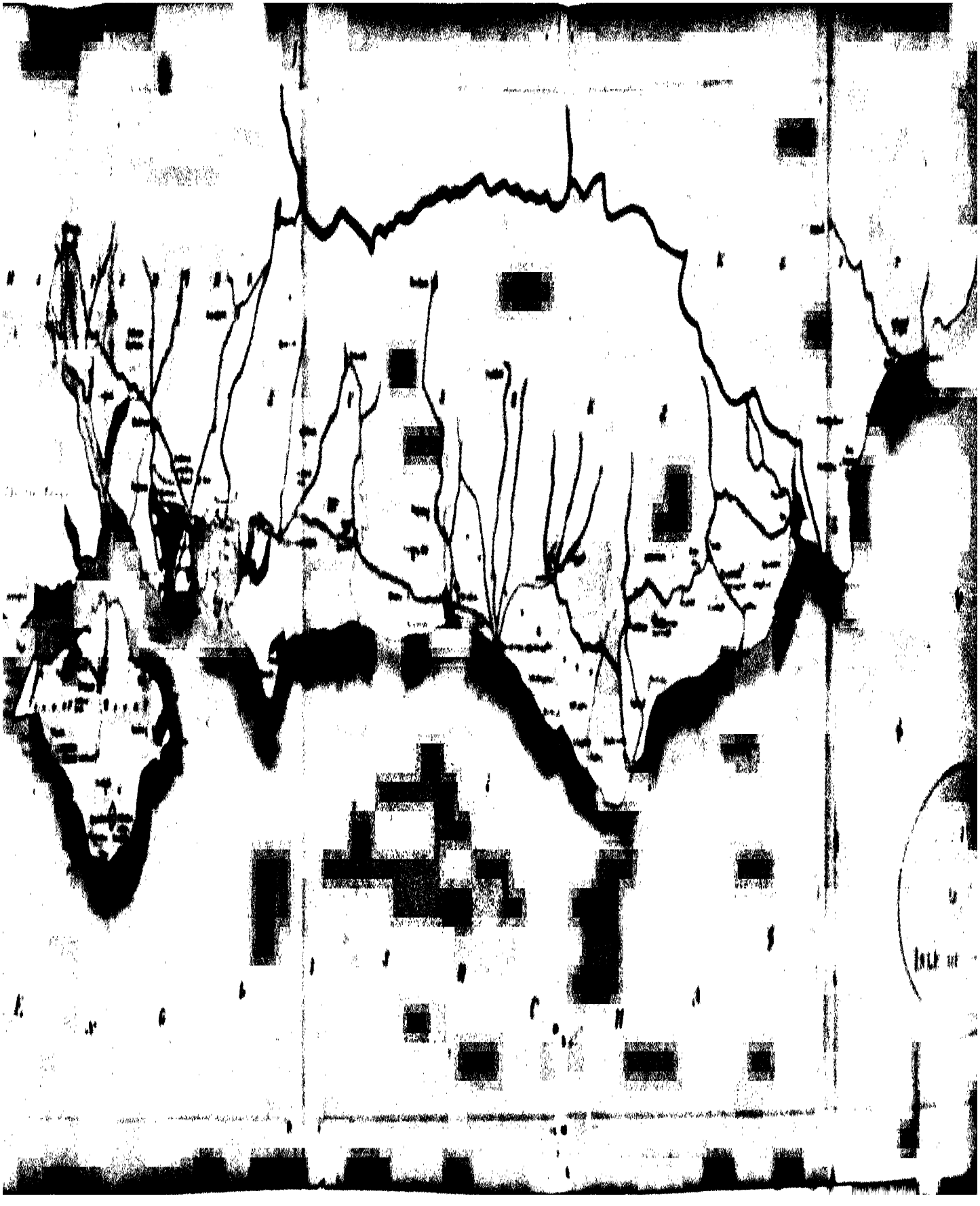

JOURNEY

FROM

LONDON

TO

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

By THOMAS PENNANT, Esq.

VOLUME II.

FROM DOVER TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

ALTHOUGH the Title of this Tour, in the original, comprehends "A Journey from *London* to the *Land's End*," yet the EDITOR is concerned to add, that the Manuſcript is complete no farther than the *Iſle of Wight:* but as he intends to publiſh a Continuation, in a third volume, for the purpoſe of completing Mr. PENNANT's original plan, he is authoriſed to inform the Public, that the undertaking will be aſſiſted by all the information which can be derived from a Gentleman who accompanied Mr. PENNANT during the Tour, who aſſiſted in his reſearches, and was acquainted with his opinions and intentions.

LIST OF PLATES

IN

VOLUME II.

MAP ..... to face the Title.
Sandgate Caſtle and Town ..... page 7
Winchelſea Church 26
Haſtings Caſtle 33
Battel Abbey 37
Sir Anthony Browne 41
Pevenſey Caſtle 48
Newhaven 65
Pavilion at Brighton 68
New Shoreham 86
Arundel Caſtle 98
William Chillingworth 102
Chicheſter 105
Emſworth 118
Warblington 130
Cowes Caſtle 157
Cariſbrook Caſtle 162
Coffin of Princeſs Elizabeth 167
St. Catherine's Tower 186
St. Catherine's Point 188
Yarmouth 200

FROM

DOVER TO THE LAND'S-END.

After dinner we left *Dover*, and, paſſing through *Snare-street*, and beneath its horrible precipices, travelled along a pleaſant valley, bounded by ſlopes clothed with turf or the verdure of young corn. The front, towards the ſea, conſiſts of vaſt chalky cliffs; among others, that ſung by *Shakspeare:* on one I ſaw a great *tumulus*, the brother to that mentioned by *Stukeley*; the other either was overlooked by me, or, as the old antiquary foretold, has been devoured by the ſea. Beneath one of the cliffs was a vaſt lapſe, which remains entire; the ſurface undulated, and covered with turf, unaltered unleſs in the novelty of its humble

 ſituation:

ſituation: this appearance continued a conſiderable way. The cliffs hereabouts form a beautiful ſemi-lunar bay.—

VIEW. The view from one of theſe heights is very fine; of *Dover Caſtle*, and the line of ſnowy cliffs beyond; a long range of the coaſt of *France*, from *Grisnez* to far beyond *Boulogne*; and to the weſt are ſeen the high lands near *Folkſtone*, and the level country, which almoſt dies away to the ſight in the low point of *Dungeness*. From hence we deſcended into lower land—a vaſt flat, but lofty and precipitous towards the ſea; the country incloſed; to the right the hills broken into ſmooth and verdant ſugar-loafed pikes, the land riſing conſiderably behind them. To *Folkſtone* is a very great deſcent. We were told, that in the night is frequently ſeen a

SULPHUREOUS EXHALATION. lambent flame beyond *Folkſtone* church; poſſibly a ſulphureous exhalation ſpirting at times out of the earth.

FOLKSTONE. That town, according to the opinion of the beſt antiquaries, was on the ſite of the *Lapis Tituli* of *Nennius*, famous for a victory obtained by *Vortimer* over the *Saxons*: the old hiſtorian places their defeat on the ſhore of the *Gallic* ſtreights. Our hero, at the point of death, requeſted that his body might be interred upon the ſpot where thoſe barbarians were wont to land; poſſibly from a notion that his very remains would ſtrike awe into a nation which had ſo often felt the power of his ſword.

Folkſtone

Folkstone grew into a very conſiderable place in the *Saxon* period; to them it owed its name, *Folkestane*. Five Churches and a Nunnery were in old times to be found in the town; the laſt was founded in 630 by *Eadbald* king of *Kent*, for the uſe of his daughter *Eanswitha* and her chaſte companions. She was the firſt abbeſs, and afterwards received the honour of canonization. He himſelf had been moſt notoriouſly inceſtuous, ſo hoped to expiate by this antidote to vice. The Church was dedicated to *St. Peter*, but both Church and Convent were either deſtroyed by the impiety of the *Danes*, or ſwept away by the ſea. Earl *Godwine* and his ſons, in a rebellion in the time of the Confeſſor, deſtroyed three more; ſo that only one Church now remains. In after times, *Nigel de Muneville*, lord of *Folkstone*, in 1095, founded a Priory near the ſite of the old Nunnery, which being again in danger of deſtruction, was removed to a place near the preſent Church. *Nigel* gave the Church, which was dedicated to *St. Mary* and *St. Eanswith*, to the Abbey of *Lonly* or *Lallege* in *Normandy*, which ſent here ſome *Benedictines*: They firſt reſided in the caſtle, and afterwards in a houſe built for their uſe. It continued to the diſſolution, when it was granted to *Edward* lord *Clinton*.

A Saxon Town.

Eadbald built on the ſhore a Caſtle, which was greatly ſtrengthened by the *Norman William de Averanche*, baron

Castle.

of *Folkstone*; but as *Lambarde* mentions certain walls exiſting in his time, partly built with great bricks, the Caſtle might have been originally *Roman*, and one of thoſe many forts built by *Theodosius* the younger, to protect our ſhores from the invading *Saxons*; but all are now ſwept away by the encroachments of the ſea.

The Town itſelf is built on the ſide of a ſort of chaſm opening to the ſea: a part ſkirts the water; and the Church with ſome buildings occupy the ſummit on the weſtern ſide: It wants even a pier. The famous *Folkstone* cutters, ſo noted for their ſailing, lie upon the beach: theſe, in every reſpect, reſemble the great *Deal* cutters, but are of larger dimenſions, and carry about a hundred and ten tons. Since the ſuppreſſion of ſmuggling, the fiſheries have been carried on at this place with good ſucceſs.

FOLKSTONE CUTTERS.

CHURCH.

In my road from *Folkstone* I viſited the Church: the Tower ſtands in the centre; but, by the loſs of the tranſepts, the croſs-like form is loſt. Within I found the recumbent figure of a man in armour, placed beneath a rich Gothic arch, and in front of the tomb ſeven *pleureurs*:—a rich white alabaſter monument, the top ſupported by black columns with capitals of the Corinthian order: beneath are two men in armour, in trunk breeches, with ſhort hair; the

one with a long, the other with a ſhort beard. The firſt was *John Herdson*, the other his ſon *Henry*, and the name expreſſed with an acroſtic: the date 1622.

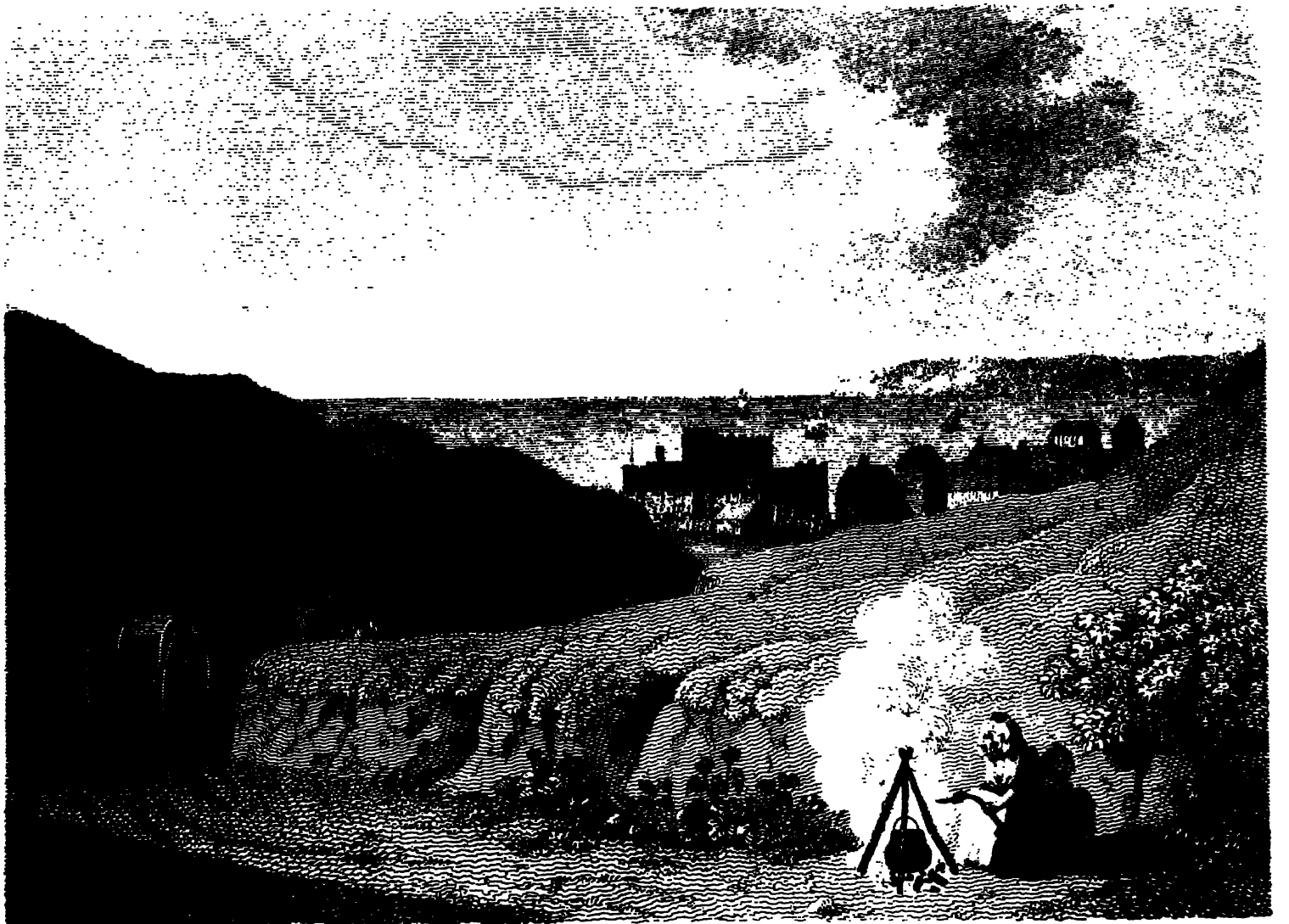
I ſhould conceal an honour this town had, if I did not mention, that in 1578 it gave birth to *William Harvey*, the celebrated phyſician, to whom we owe the important diſcovery of the circulation of the blood. At the age of ten he was ſent to ſchool at *Canterbury*; from that time he ſeems never to have returned to his native place. After the benefits of a foreign education he fixed at *London*, became phyſician to *James I.* and *Charles I.* After ſeveral changes, during the troubles of the laſt monarch, he retired into *Kent*, where he died in 1657, aged eighty, as full of glory as of years, and was interred in the Church of *Hempstead* in the county of of *Hartford.*

From the Church I took a walk a little to the weſt, to ſee the ſubſidence of the earth, which has conſiderably attracted the attention of the curious. Before we reach *Folkſtone*, the chalky ſtrata take a turn towards the north-weſt, recede from the ſea, and leave in their ſtead ſtrata of brown marle, ſand, and beds of a coarſe ſtone, the marble containing pyritical bodies: in the ſtone are bedded foſſil oyſters. The water which falls on this tract percolates readily through the

SINKING OF THE GROUND.

the heterogeneous beds, and renders the lower unable to ſupport the weight of thoſe incumbent; the latter of courſe ſubſide on the ſinking of their baſes. In ſome inſtances rocks have been raiſed at ſome diſtance from the ſubſiding cliff, ſo as to appear above the ſurface of the ſea; but if the ſtrata ſo raiſed happen to be compoſed of marle or ſand, they are diſperſed by the waves ſo expeditiouſly as never to remain long viſible. In my walk along the edge of the cliff the ſubſided portion was very apparent, ſunk numbers of feet below the ſurface of that path to which it belonged. This phenomenon has been well deſcribed and delineated in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. LXXVI. p. 220, Tab. iv. It happened in September 1785, but others have occurred in different years. Several inſtances are recorded in thoſe Annals of Literature, in different parts of the kingdom; one in particular, which happened in this neighbourhood, is deſcribed in *Lowthorp*'s Abridgement, Vol. IV. p. 248, by the Rev. Mr. *Sacchette*. By the appearance of the ground in ſeveral other places, it is evident that ſimilar accidents have happened in perhaps diſtant periods, when they have paſſed unnoticed and unrecorded.

Little more than a mile from *Folkſtone* we deſcended from the heights, and in about half a mile more reached the village



J Nixon Esq del

Comte sc

SANDGATE CASTLE & TOWN

Pub.d Jan.y 1801 by Edw Harding 98 Pall Mall

lage and fort of *Sandgate*, ſeated on the beach: at the firſt is ſome appearance of ſhip-building, in the leſſer ſpecies of veſſels. The fort conſiſts of a round tower in the middle, ſurrounded by others of the ſame form. Queen *Elizabeth* lodged in it in 1588, when ſhe made her progreſs through *Kent*, to put the county into a ſtate of defence againſt the invaſion threatened by the *Spaniards*. This little caſtle is now quite neglected, and, at the time I was there, tenanted by an humble farmer. SANDGATE FORT.

We continued our journey about two miles and a half farther, near the ſea, on a low tract with riſing grounds to our right, to the town of *Hythe*. It conſiſts of two long ſtreets interſected by others at right angles, and has a very neat appearance: At preſent it ſtands near half a mile from the ſea; formerly the water flowed up to the very town, and formed a good harbour. In old times *Hythe* extended above two miles along the ſhore, as far as *West-hithe*, and had four pariſh churches; that of *St. Nicholas*, our *Lady's Parish*, *St. Michael's*, and our *Lady's* of *West-hithe*. In 849 *Alfred* beſtowed *Hythe*, or *Hyde*, as it was called by the *Saxons*, on the Priory of *Christchurch* in *Canterbury*. It was, at the time of the Conqueſt, a manor belonging to *Saltwood*, and had two hundred and twenty burgeſſes belonging to it. It is probable that this town flouriſhed on the decay HYTHE.

of *West-hithe* and *Lymme* *. It is one of the *Cinque Ports*, and ſent its Barons to Parliament at the ſame time as the others, and ſtill continues to enjoy the privilege. It furniſhed its quota of five ſhips, and is mentioned in 1347, in the great armament of that year, under the name of *New Hythe*. *Hythe*, which poſſibly was the weſtern part of the town, is named on the ſame occaſion as ſending ſix †. This *New Hythe* had alſo its time of decay: Both at firſt ſeem involved in common calamities. In the time of *Edward II.* near four hundred houſes were burnt by an accidental fire, and immediately after, the place was viſited by a moſt deſtructive peſtilence. In *Leland*'s days, the ruins of churches and of the church-yards remained evidences of its former magnitude. In conſideration of theſe misfortunes, *Henry IV.* excuſed the port from the uſual quota of ſhips during five rotations.

CHURCH. The pariſh-church is ſeated high above the town, on the riſing grounds: It is a large and venerable pile, dedicated to *St. Leonard*; once conventual, and belonging "ſumtyme to a fayr abbay," ſays *Leland*; which is all we know of it: at preſent it is only a chapel to *Saltwood*. There is much ſingularity in and about the church, ſuch as paſſages cut through the five great buttreſſes, a ſtrange groteſque face over one of the doors, and a door with a neat molded

ABBEY.

arch

* *Leland*, vi. 140.

† *Hackluyt*, i.

arch on the ſouth ſide, now almoſt buried in the earth, poſſibly a way to the crypt or ſub-chapel, by which, *Leland* tells us, the religious people came in at midnight. Within is a vaſt flight of ſteps from the nave to the chancel, and a neat gallery round the ſides, with gothic arches, divided by a pillar. The windows at the end of the chancel are three, narrow and gothic, with the moſt elegant ſlender and lofty pillars on each ſide I ever ſaw. The whole of the building is gothic, one round arch excepted, which ſhews that there muſt have been, prior to this, a church perhaps founded in *Norman* days.

Under the chancel is a great Vault, with a neat gothic door opening to the church-yard, full of ſculls and other bones nicely ſorted and piled: Theſe are conjectured to have belonged to ſome *Danish* pirates, who, having landed on the ſhore, had been defeated with great ſlaughter, and their bones left to be bleached by external expoſure to heat and cold upon the naked beach; they are certainly of uncommon whiteneſs. There is, not far from *Hythe*, a ſpot called *Marrow-bone* field; poſſibly from having been the place where the ſlaughter was made, and the bones in after-times collected.

BONES OF DANES.

Near the abbey ſtood an Hoſpital, founded, according to

Leland, for leprous perſons. Here alſo was another, founded by *Humo* biſhop of *Rochester*, and the commonalty of this place, in 1336, for ten poor men and women, who were to receive, beſides clothing, four-pence each weekly.

SALTWOOD CASTLE.

I was not acquainted with the vicinity of *Saltwood* when I was at *Hythe*, otherwiſe I ſhould not have neglected making it a viſit: It ſtands on the high grounds, about three quarters of a mile diſtant from this town. Mr. *Groſe*, by his print *, enables me to ſay, that the Caſtle, an ancient reſidence of the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury*, is a very large pile, and the precinct of the yard very conſiderable, the great gate defended by two rounders. Before that, was another yard ſurrounded with walls, with round towers at proper intervals, and a gate ſimilar to that of the inner yard. It had been beſtowed on the See, in 1036, by *Halden*, a *Saxon* nobleman, and was wreſted from the Primates by *Henry II.* but reſtored again to the fierce *Becket*. It was greatly improved by Archbiſhop *Courtney*, who died in 1396. After various changes, it is at preſent the property of Sir *Brooke Bridges*. The foundation of this Caſtle has been attributed to the *Romans*, but there is not the leaſt trace of the materials they were accuſtomed to uſe: It may have been *Saxon*, rebuilt by the *Normans*, and again by *Courtney*, the ſtyle introduced by *Edward I.* long before.

May

* The Bucks have given a fuller view, I. tab. 140.

May 12*th*, aſcend a ſteep bad road, up a pleaſant dell full of pollards and poor woods, and on a ſtratum of lime-ſtone, to *Lyme Castle*, a caſtellated houſe belonging to the archdeaconry of *Canterbury*, placed on the ſummit of the hill. It is embattled, has a great ſquare tower at each end, has much *tophus* in the compoſition, and the mortar is formed with gravel and ſhells. LYME CASTLE.

The tower of the church is ſquare, and very thick, clumſy and ſtrong; the inſide is a plain *Gothic*, but beneath the ſteeple is a *Saxon* or round arch.

Not far beneath the caſtle ſtand the remains of *Statfall Castle*, a *Roman* ſtation: this impended over the *Portus Lemannus*, and had in garriſon a *Præpositus Numeri Turnacensium*. It hangs on a ſlope of the hill, which might occaſion the founders to deviate from the rectangular figure, and give the precinct a ſub-oval form. By ſome remains of one of the gates, the entrance appears oblique, like that of *Richborough*: the whole walls are evidently of *Roman* maſonry, and are now venerably clothed in moſt parts with ivy of vaſt thickneſs. Here our guide from the neighbouring caſtle, with great pleaſure of recollection, deſcribed the pleaſures of brandy that uſed to be hid in the ivy thickets, that baffled the ſearch of the moſt penetrating officers; then PORTUS LEMANNUS.

he made a natural tranſition to the change of time, and cenſure of our cruel miniſter. "There was not a man in this neighbourhood," ſays our ruſtic youth, "but who kept a dozen or more good horſes, all of which they have been obliged to part with, and get their livelihood by farming and other ignoble occupations."

ROMAN ROAD. A *Roman* road led directly to this ſtation from *Canterbury*: from the material which compoſes this way, it is called *Stone-street*: it was one of the great paſſages into *Gaul*. The *Roman* ſhipping rode immediately beneath, in the *Portus Lemannus*. This had been a conſiderable ſtation: the preſent walls incloſed above ten acres of land, and there had been others which ran up the hill, and again downwards towards the water.

SHIPWAY. After the eſtabliſhment of the *Saxons*, *Portus Lemannus* changed its name to that of *Shipway*; and near the foot of the hill aroſe, on the ruin of the *Roman* ſtation, the town of *Shipway*, where, after the erection of the *Cinque Ports*, the Warden was ſworn into his office, all buſineſs relative to the ports tranſacted, and a ſort of parliament or council convened, in which ſat, in due form, the Warden, the Mayors, or the Jurats of the ſeveral ports, according to their ranks*.

This

* *Harris*, Additions xxxviii.

This town at length fell to total decay, ſo that nothing but the name remains. The buſineſs of the ports has long ſince been transferred to *Dover*; yet ſuch was its former conſequence as to give name to a hundred, which is ſtill preſerved.

West or *Old Hythe* ſucceeded to *Shipway*. This town, which formerly ſent ſix ſhips for the defence of the realm, is now reduced to a poor hamlet. In the demoliſhed church are many appearances of its origin, *Roman* bricks and other materials taken from the ruins of the more ancient *Lemannus*. OLD HYTHE.

At this place, or perhaps a little nearer to *New Hythe*, begins the vaſt *Romney Marsh*. From hence the high lands recede to the North, and form a great concavity. They are to be traced by *Lymme*, *Courtat-street*, *Bonnington*, *Kenarton*, *Tenterden*, and *Rolvenden*, when the eminences turn towards the South, and end by *Pleyden* and *Rye**. The breadth from *Hythe* to *Rolvenden* is about twenty miles; the depth from *Orleston* to *Dungeness* about thirteen. The contents of the *scotted* lands, forty-ſix thouſand nine hundred and twenty acres, beſides ſeveral hundred acres of ſalts and outlands not ſcotted. The ſcotted lands go under the general ROMNEY MARSH. EXTENT AND SIZE.

*See the Map in *Dugdale*'s Embank. p. 16.

general name of *Romney Marsh*, but that includes the following different diviſions:

Romney Marsh, properly ſo called,	23,926 acres.
Walland Marsh - -	16,489
Denge Marsh - - -	2,912
New Romney Level - -	335
Guildford Marsh - -	3,265
	46,927

The ſcotted lands maintain about a hundred and fifty thouſand ſheep and lambs. The laſt, in winter, are put out to keep in *East* and *West Kent* and *Suſſex*, and black cattle are in return ſent from thoſe places into the marſh during ſummer. When there is plenty of graſs in the marſh, the graziers purchaſe young cattle of the *Welsh* drovers, who have good information of that circumſtance, and provide accordingly. Some few years ago a great number of ſheep were procured from *Lincolnshire* and *Leicestershire*, with a view to improve the breed in the marſh; but I hear that the project did not anſwer.

From the foot of *Statfall Castle*, I found, is about a mile and a half to the ſhore; ſo far had the ſea retreated. The road lay on what is called *Dimchurch Wall*, a moſt magnificent

ficent work, being a dam flung up to prevent the invaſion of the ſea, and to gain from it the land which it had once occupied: the breadth at top was twenty feet, and at bottom may be ſaid to extend near one hundred yards*. To defend this from the fury of the waves, the ſlope fronting the ſea is ſecured at a vaſt expence; in ſome places, by piles covered with faggots, and over them a layer of gravel; then with rows of timber, with rails let in to compreſs the faggots.—At every ten yards diſtance are jettées, made of ſtrong beams, placed in pairs a few inches diſtance, and between each pair ſtrong planks: theſe run into the ſea, propped on each ſide by timber; and there were other jettées of rods kept down by tranſverſe beams: all this is maintained by a certain tax on each acre. The annual expence of keeping this ſtupendous work in repair amounts to near 4000l.

When we turned our eyes northward, there appeared a ſucceſſion of theſe dikes which had been made in different ages, and, having ſerved their purpoſe, remain as monuments of the induſtry of the times. The *Marsh* had been guarded by wholeſome laws: it had its famous charter from *Henry III.* in the years 1252 and 1258. That refers to ancient laws and cuſtoms; ſo probably the ſame attention had been paid to the raiſing and preſerving of the dikes, even in the *Saxon* times:

CHARTER OF HENRY III.

* *Haſted*'s Kent, II, p. 427.

times: its name is *Saxon*, *Rumen-ea*, the *large or roomy place by the water*: the inhabitants were *Saxon*, and were called *Merswaras*, *homines palustres*, or *Fen-men*.

In the time of *Henry III.* twenty-four Jurats, elected out of the liberties of *Romney Marsh*, were sworn to enquire into all nuisances arising in the marsh, and to be conservators of the dikes and sluices, and guardians of the safety of the whole. *Henry* sent down *Henry* of *Bath*, a noted justiciary, to see that the regulations were duly observed. Succeeding Kings paid the same attention to the marsh; but

INCORPORATED BY EDWARD IV.

Edward IV. was the first who incorporated the Bailiff and twenty-four Jurats and the Commonalty of *Romney Marsh*, empowering them to buy lands, to have a common seal, to hold courts, and enjoy such privileges as no other place in *England* had the like*. These courts they hold still, and keep their records in the village of *Dimchurch*.

DUNGENESS.

Dungeness, the most southern part of this marsh, runs far into the sea, and has on it a light-house seated on a *Dune* or *Knowle*; is very low land, and unfortunately the water has within these few years deserted it, and added a quarter of a mile to the marsh, to the great danger of navigators.

* *Lambarde*, 212, 213.

Numbers of aquatic birds reſort here in the ſpring to breed, or alight and make a ſhort ſtay in their migrations to other places. Among the firſt are the *Great Sea Swallow*, Br. Zool. II. No. 254; the *Shrewsbury Tern*, Arct. Zool. II. p. 525; and the *Black Tern*, Br. Zool. II. No. 256. The *Inago arenaria*, Gmelin Lin. II. 680; the *Pie*, Br. Zool. II. No. 202; and the *Sunderling*, No. 212, breed in theſe marſhes. I think that Mr. *Hudson*, to whom I owe this liſt, added the *Avosetta*, No. 228. The *Godwit*, No. 179, arrives here in the middle of April, and goes away about the middle of May; the inhabitants call it the *lambing-bird*, becauſe they obſerve it comes at lambing-time, and goes away as ſoon as the ewes are eaſed of their burden.

We continued our journey to *New Romney*, a neat ſmall town, ſituated at preſent near a mile from the ſea; one of the *Cinque Ports*, having uſurped the rights of the *Old Romney*, now in a moſt decayed ſtate. This town aroſe on the ruin of the latter: it conſiſts of two ſtreets, croſſed by two others: the houſes are very low, to avoid the danger of ſtorms, which rage over this unſheltered tract with uncommon fury. The church is moſt neatly kept, and has a good tower-ſteeple ornamented with pinnacles. It had been conventual, belonging to a cell of foreign monks ſent from *Pountney*; but after the ſuppreſſion of alien priories, it was given by *Henry VI.* to *All Souls College* in *Oxford*. NEW ROMNEY.

Our journey from hence was over a very bad winding road: the proſpect of the fine amphitheatre of fertile hills, which bound the upper parts of the marſh, was beautiful; and the diſtant view of the high downs of *Suſſex*, terminating in *Farleigh* head, added to the variety, but were moſt unfavourable contraſts to the dreary flat that immediately ſurrounded us. We were not here in the proper time of the year, when it ſtruck the poetical fancy of *Michael Drayton* * ſo ſtrongly as to paint it

FINE VIEW.

Appearing to the flood, moſt bravely, like a Queen
Clad all from head to foot in gaudy ſummer's green;
Her mantle richly wrought with ſundry flowers and weeds,
Her moiſtful temples bound with wreaths of quivering reeds,
Which looſely falling down upon her luſty thighs,
Moſt ſtrongly ſeem to tempt the river's am'rous eyes;
And on her loins a frock, with many a ſwelling plait,
Emboſs'd with well-ſpread horſe, large ſheep, and full fed neat;
Some wallowing in the graſs, there lie a while to batten;
Some ſent away to kill, ſome thither brought to fatten:
With villages amongſt, oft powthered here and there;
And (that the ſame more like to landſcape ſhould appear)
With lakes and leſſer fords, to mitigate the heat,
(In ſummer when the fly doth puck the gadding neat
Forced from the brakes where late they browſed the velvet buds,)
In which they lick their hides, and chew their ſavoury cuds.

At

* *Poly-Olbion*, Canto xviii.

At the diſtance of two miles from *New Romney* we paſſed by the *Old*, now reduced to the church and a few poor houſes. It is at this time only a member to *New Romney*, having with its port loſt its ſuperiority: it once furniſhed its quota of ſhips. "Withyn remembrance of man," ſays *Leland* *, "ſhyppes have cum hard up to the towne and caſt ancres yn one of the chyrch yardes." In his time it was ſo reduced that out of three great churches only one was left, and that with difficulty maintained. That able Antiquary mentions the daily increaſe of the marſh, and that *Old Romney* was then two miles from the ſea. About the time of the Conqueſt it had even five churches, and was divided into twelve wards; and the inhabitants, by reaſon of their ſea ſervice, were exempt from all treſpaſſes, except robbery, breach of peace, and foriſtell †. OLD ROMNEY.

Even at this ſmall diſtance from *Hythe* was another hoſpital, for lepers, founded by *Adam de Cherring*, in the time of *Baldwyn* archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, who lived from 1184 to 1191. The leproſy was at this period and long after a cruel epidemic in our country, poſſibly brought by the cruſaders from the *Holy Land*, and ſpread here by filth and bad diet. It was ſuppoſed to be infectious, and was ſhunned as the plague; ſo that had it not been for theſe

 pious

* Itin. vii, 142. † *Camden* i, 257.

pious inſtitutions, multitudes muſt have periſhed moſt miſerably under this loathſome diſorder. It is a diſeaſe of the *East*, and to this day hoſpitals are ſupported for the relief of the miſerable afflicted *.

ITS RUIN. The ruin of *Old Romney* commenced in the reign of *Edward I.* when the ſea, forced in by a violent wind, overflowed a great tract, deſtroyed multitudes of men, cattle and houſes, removed the river *Rother* out of its channel, and opened another paſſage to the ſea, under the town of *Rye*. This river riſes at *Rotherfield* in *Sussex*, runs eaſterly, and by *Newenden* in *Kent*, in the *Coed Andred* of the *Britons*, dividing into three branches, which united now fall into the ſea below *Rye*. In the flouriſhing ſtate of *Old Romney*, it formed an eſtuary two miles wide at its mouth, and gave to that ancient town a fine and capacious harbour; whereas, at preſent, the neareſt part of the *Rother* is not leſs than five miles diſtant. Along the road ſide are various deep gutters and plaſhes of waters, indications of its ancient courſe, which ended in the ſea near a populous village called *Promhill*, deſtroyed in the fatal inundation.

ANTIENT ESTUARY.

In proceeding weſtward we croſſed a branch of the *Rother*, and ſoon after a canal (with a large lock) which cut ſhort

* *Mead*'s Medica Sacra, 17.

ſhort the winding courſe of another branch of the ſame river. We very ſoon after entered the county of

SUSSEX,

Part of the *Regni*, which afterwards was, with its ancient conjunct, *Surry*, formed into the ſecond *Saxon* kingdom, called by them *Suth-sex*, under *Cella*, about the year 491; but in the year 722 was conquered by *Ina* king of *Weſſex*, and united to that kingdom.

As ſoon as we entered this county, we quitted the *Paisbas*, and aſcended by *Pleydone*, a village with a church and ſpire-ſteeple. Here had been a monaſtery under the government of the Abbot of *Weſtminſter*, beſtowed by *Henry VII.* for the keeping of his anniverſary. PLEYDONE.

We ſoon reached *Rye*, a ſmall town ſeated on a clayey eminence between the diſcharge of the *Rother* into its port, the *Portus Novus* of *Ptolemy*. The harbour is ſaid by *Camden* to have been formed, or rather reſtored, ſome time in the ſixteenth century, by the violence of a moſt extraordinary tempeſt, and ſtill farther improved by another. He ſpeaks of it as being in his time the uſual paſſage to *Normandy*. RYE.

mandy. It is one of the *Cinque Ports*, flouriſhed greatly, and ſoon after the Conqueſt contributed its quota of nine ſhips. The caſtle, or, as it is called, *Ypre*'s tower *, is a ſtrong ſquare pile, with a round tower at each corner. It was founded by *William de Ypre*, a famous warrior, created Earl of *Kent* in the reign of King *Stephen*: tired of the world, he betook himſelf to a monaſtic life in the year 1162, and died in the abbay of *Laon* in *Flanders* †.

Edward III. encompaſſed *Rye* with walls: ſome of the gates are yet ſtanding; but all are very ruinous. In the land-gate is a handſome gothic arch, and on each ſide guarded by a round tower: beneath the caſtle is a battery of eighteen guns.

The church has nothing remarkable: here was only one religious houſe, that of the *Auguſtines*, at or before the time of *Edward III.*; the chapel is ſtill ſtanding, diſtinguiſhed by its gothic windows with neat tracery. A perſon, who with great civility ſhewed me the town, aſked me, Had I heard of *Margery Gascogne*? On my anſwering in the negative, he told me a ſtrange relation of a young woman of that name, who, he ſaid, had been three years with child, that ſhe felt annual throes, and that the ſpringing of the child

MARGERY GASCOGNE.

* Engraven by Mr. *Groſe* in *Suſſex*.

† *Dugdale*'s Baron. I. 612.

child was evidently felt by any who had the curioſity to place their hands on the umbilical region: mine, I own, was incited; I was brought to a poor houſe in the church-yard, where I found a young woman at her father's houſe in bed; ſhe looked wretchedly. As I did not doubt her capacity of muſcular motion, ſo as to imitate infantine leaping, I did not make the experiment. Her ſituation is reſolved by the town into a judgment of Heaven, which, for perjury in ſwearing the child on an innocent perſon, thus viſited her by this heavy penalty!

The trade of *Rye* conſiſts chiefly in its herring and mackrel fiſheries, and in trawling for flat fiſh, which are ſent to *London*: it alſo exports corn and malt. The old harbour is choking up with ſand: partly for that reaſon, partly to incloſe and gain a conſiderable quantity of marſhy land, a plan is in execution for forming a new one, and a large canal is cutting for that purpoſe, which is to take a ſtraight courſe to the ſea. Veſſels of about a hundred and fifty tons enter the harbour at preſent; but they muſt lie dry at the ebb. TRADE OF RYE.

We croſſed a draw-bridge ſoon after we deſcended from the town over the new canal: the road traverſes a moſt wet and dreary marſh. At a ſmall diſtance to the left ſtands,

WINCHELSEA CASTLE.

in ruins, *Winchelsea Castle*, built by *Henry VIII.* in the ſame ſtyle with the others of that Monarch's erecting. The period of his rage for univerſal fortification was during the years 1539 and 1540. It met with much oppoſition in Parliament*, like the plan nearly ſimilar in later times, but with different fates: *Henry*'s deſigns were always irreſiſtible, and he carried his point. Old *Halle* gives the following cauſe for the founding of theſe expenſive fortreſſes, for this alone is ſaid to have coſt twenty-five thouſand pounds. The plain hiſtorian relates, that—

" The Kynge's Highnes, whiche never ceaſed to ſtody " and take payne both for the anauncement of the common " wealth of this his realme of England, of the which he " was the only ſupreme governour, and hed alſo for the " defence of al the ſame, was lately enfourmed by his truſtie " and faithful frendes, that the cankered and cruel ſerpent " the Biſhop of *Rome*, by that archetraitor *Reignold Poole*, " enemie to Gode's worde and his natural countrey, had " moued and ſtirred diuerſe great princes and potentates of " chriſtendome to inuade the realme of England, and ut- " terlye to deſtroy the whole nation of the ſame: Where- " fore his Majeſtie, in his awne perſone, without any deley, " toke very laborious and paineful iournies towardes the ſea

 " coaſtes.

* *Drake*'s Parliam. Hiſt. iii. 161.

" coaſtes. Alſo he ſent divers of his nobles and counſailors " to view and ſearche all the portes and daungers on the " coaſtes where any mete convenient landing-place might " be ſuppoſed aſwell on the borders of England as alſo of " Wales, and in all ſoche doubtful places his Highnes " cauſed divers and many bulwarkes and fortifications to bee " made. And further his Highnes cauſed the Lorde Admi- " ral Erle of Southampton to prepare in redineſſe ſhippes " for the ſea, to his great coaſt and charges *."

Croſſing the canal of the new harbour on another draw-bridge, we ſoon after quitted the marſh, and, going up a ſteep aſcent, paſſed under an ancient ruinous gate with a round tower on each ſide, and entered the remains of the town of *Winchelsea*. It ſtands on a flat piece of ground on the brink of the hill, far elevated above the marſhes, which at preſent peninſulated it, as the ſea did in its flouriſhing ſtate, and now lies about a mile diſtant from high-water mark. It was originally divided into about forty ſquares or quarters, as they were called, with ſpacious ſtreets; ſome of them remain, and the houſes appear neat and comfortable: few veſtiges of the others can be traced, for even the foundations of the buildings are in general loſt; yet in various parts vaſt vaults (magazines for the great commerce of the place) are

* Chronicle, p. 235.

frequently diſcovered in digging. I went into two or three, and found them of uncommon ſtrength, and the roofs ſecured by great ribs of ſtone, which croſſed them in proper directions.

In the middle of the town was a large ſquare, now moſt imperfectly built, being on moſt ſides open to the country.

FINE CHURCH. In the centre ſtands the church: three ailes and the chancel of the original building ſtill remain, and three of the lofty arches which ſupported the tower, the column of which conſiſts, according to the ſtyle of the times, of cluſters of ſlender and elegant pillars. The outſide is deſpoiled of every beauty except a venerable coat of thick ivy on the ruins of one of the tranſepts, and amidſt its ſolemn green, as a contraſt, peeps out a milk-white monumental tablet.

Within the church are ſeveral ancient monuments: ſuch as, a croſs-legg'd knight in a coat of mail, partly covered with a mantle, *holding his heart in his hand*; at his head is an angel, at his feet a lion ſtanding. On the back of the tomb is rich work in quatre-foils.

Another with his legs alſo croſſed; his hands in the poſture of prayer, and covered with mail to his fingers ends; on his ſhield a lion rampant, with two tails. This belonged to an *Oxenbridge* of *Breede*, in this county, deſcended

J. Nixon Esq. del. Harding sc.

WINCHELSEA CHURCH

from the *Alardes*, a family which had flouriſhed in this county from the time of the Conqueſt, whoſe arms he bore. An *Alarde* reſts alſo here; but I am not able to point out his monument: that family were of note in theſe parts.—*Leland* ſays, that *Alarde* and *Finche Herbert* were "capitaines in the batel of *Trade*, and that *Finche* was ſore wounded there *."

A man in a gown, and with ſhort curled hair and uplifted hands. Over this and moſt of the figures is a Gothic arch, ornamented with foliage or other ſculpture.

A female figure, with one hand holding up her gown.

Near this church ſtood within theſe few years a very ſolid ſquare tower, in which, according to the popular tradition, were hung a ſet of bells; it is preſerved in Mr. *Groſe*'s View of the church. According to *Ecton*, this church was dedicated to *Thomas Becket*.

In the flouriſhing ſtate of the town, here had been two others, *St. Giles*'s and *St. Leonard*'s: a fragment of the laſt ſtill remains.

Winchelsea had alſo two religious houſes: one of *Black*

* *Leland Itin.* v. 57. Does he not mean the battle near *Teronenne*, in 1522, in which a *Finch* behaved with great gallantry? See *Collins*, iii. 275.

DOMINICANS. *Friars*, or *Dominicans*; the other of *Grey Friars*. The firſt was founded by *Edward II.* the laſt (as is ſaid) by *William de Buckingham*. The choir of the church of the *Grey*
GREY FRIARS. *Friars* exhibits a magnificent evidence of its former grandeur. It has at the end three Gothic windows placed in a tribune, and four on each ſide in a narrow but lofty ſtyle. An arch at the weſt part, about twenty-ſix feet wide, riſes to a height uncommonly ſtriking and noble; it ſtands in a gentleman's garden, amidſt trees, and forms an object of rare beauty. Mr. *Groſe* and *Buck* give different views of theſe remains. About three hundred yards from the friary is a gable end of a chapel; but I could not learn any thing of its hiſtory.

Other remains of antiquity are the court-houſe and the gaol, both very old, as the *Norman* or round arches to the doors evince.

GATES. Three of the gates are ſtill to be ſeen in a very ruinous condition, and here and there a piece of the walls with an exterior foſs. The North Eaſt gate was on a very grand deſign, as appears by the engraving by Mr. *Groſe*. The land-gate had a rounder at each corner; and the arch of the ſouth gate was almoſt flat, formed with vaſt rude ſtones. This may be called *New Winchelſea*. In the time of *Edward I.* the old town, which ſtood on the ſhore, was in the

ſpace of ſix or ſeven years totally ruined, and at length abſorbed by the ſea. The date of its deſtruction is about the year 1250: ſome place it later. That ſeems moſt probable; for the inhabitants, foreſeeing the danger, petitioned *Edward I.* for ground in order to found another town: he complied, and ſent *John de Kirkby* biſhop of *Ely*, and treaſurer of *England*, in 1286, to view the ſpot: at that time it was occupied only by rabbits. The owners were, Sir *John Tregoſe*, knt., one *Maurice*, and the abbey of *Battle*. The King agreed with the proprietors, and allotted one hundred and ſeventy acres for the new town, and, to ſecure the occupants from inſult, ſurrounded it with walls*. He alſo continued to it all the privileges of the old town, which had been a potent *cinque port*. The inhabitants of the latter, encouraged by the favour of the King, ſoon began to build on the new ſite; but in leſs than twenty years it was twice pillaged, firſt by the *French*, and again by the *Spaniards*, who landed near *Farleigh-head*. The *French* alſo played the incendiaries in this town in the reign of *Richard II.* and *Henry VI.* That it recovered its loſſes, is evident not only from the vaſt vaults found in every part whereſoever the inhabitants dig, but from its ſupplying to the exigences of the State twenty-one ſhips and five hundred and ninety-ſix men.

This

* *Leland*, vi. 56.

This place fell into decay by a reaſon the reverſe to what had occaſioned the ruin of the old town: the ſea deſerted its neighbourhood, and left in its ſtead a dreary marſh. Prior to that, the harbour was on a place called *Pewes-pond*, on the weſt ſide of the town, to which the *Strond-gate* pointed: yet it certainly retained ſome of its opulence as late as the year 1573; for Queen *Elizabeth*, in her progreſs of that time, was ſo ſtruck with the ſplendid ſcarlet of the Mayor and Jurats, and the numerous Gentry who inhabited the place, that ſhe complimented it with the title of *Little London* *. It enjoys the privileges of the other cinque ports, ſends members to Parliament, and has its inſignia ſingular, and alluſive to maritime affairs, like moſt of the reſt.

OLD WINCHELSEA.

Old Winchelsea had been a moſt powerful port; but, like the others, its veſſels acted in moſt of their cruizes with ſavage barbarity. During the time that *Simon de Montfort*, Earl of *Leicester*, held his iron rod over theſe kingdoms, they gave full looſe to their piracies, and flung overboard the crews of every ſhip they met, whether it was foreign or *English*. *Leicester* had ſhare of the booty; ſo winked at their enormities. In 1266 Prince *Edward* put a ſtop to their cruelties: he attacked *Winchelsea*, took it by ſtorm, and put to the ſword † all the principal perſons concerned in the inhuman

* *Jeake*, as quoted by Mr. *Groſe*; article SUSSEX. † *Holinſhed*, 272.

human practices of the times: the reſt he ſaved, and granted the inhabitants far better terms than they merited. He at that time feared their power, and the aſſiſtance they might give to the rebellious *Montfort*, had he been too rigorous in his meaſures. By the date of this tranſaction it is evident that the deſtruction of *Old Winchelsea* could not have happened till after the acceſſion of Prince *Edward* to the throne.

Till within theſe few years there was at *New Winchelsea* a manufacture of cambricks; that is ſucceeded by one of mourning gauzes and thin ſilks.

From the town I deſcended into a bottom, and on the right hand left a flat ſpace once covered with the tide; and as a proof I was informed that an anchor had been found beneath the ſoil. Three miles from *Winchelsea* I paſſed by the ſmall church of *Iklesham*. The *Finches*, anceſtors of the preſent Earl of *Winchelsea*, poſſeſſed this place very early. In *Saxon* times it belonged to a *Heringod*. *Henry Herbert*, alias *Finch*, acquired it by his marriage with *Parnel*, daughter to *Nicholas Alarde* of *Winchelsea*, in the time of *Edward III.* Our journey was continued through a fertile ſwelling country, varied with beautiful woods. We paſſed by *Bromham-hall*, a good ſtone houſe, the

IKLESHAM.

BROMHAM-HALL.

the private property of Sir *William Ashburnham* he preſent biſhop of *Chichester*. This he derived from the marriage of his anceſtor, *Richard Ashburnham*, a cadet of the family of the Earl of *Ashburnham*, with the daughter and heireſs of Sir *John Stoncling* knight of *Bromham*, about the reign of *Edward IV.* The oaks about the grounds were much moſs-grown, and ſhorn by the ſea winds.

FARLEIGH-HEAD.

We croſſed *Farleigh-hill*, and left its vaſt head impending over the ſea to the left: on the ſummit is the church, uſeful during day to navigators. The view from this eminence was fine and extenſive; of *Dungeness*, flat and low, extending far into the ſea; of *Folkstone* and all the cliffs towards *Dover* and the *Forelands*, and towards the ſouth-weſt of a vaſt bay terminated by *Beachy-head*. It is off *Farleigh-head* that the northern tide, flowing from the *German* ſea through the Streights of *Dover*, meets, with a great rippling, the tide from the vaſt *Atlantic*, which is ſenſibly felt between this place and *Boulogne*.

MEETING OF THE TIDES.

HASTINGS.

We deſcended a long and ſteep hill to *Hastings*, a town crowded in a narrow gap between high hills, open to the ſea; a wild port, without even the ſhelter of a pier. The Conqueror made this place his firſt day's march, after landing at *Pevensey*; ſtaid here fifteen days to refreſh his troops, collect

HASTINGS CASTLE

collect proviſions, and gain a knowledge of the country: he drew his ſhips on ſhore, to take from his army all hopes of retreat, and left them under the protection of forts. He added *Haſtings* to the number of the *cinque ports*, and it enjoyed all the privileges: the number of ſhips which it ſent out for the uſe of the State was only five; but with its dependent ports, twenty-one.

This, I imagine, was, after the Conqueſt, a common paſſage to *Normandy*; for one *Matthew de Haſtings* held the manor of *Grenocle*, in this county, of the King, by the ſervice of finding an oar whenever the King paſſed over the ſea at the haven of *Haſtings* *.

The Editor of the *Saxon Chronicle* † imagines that a *Daniſh* pirate, *Haſtingus*, who uſed to land here on his plundering expeditions, gave name to the place; and being accuſtomed to build ſmall caſtles wherever he went for theſe purpoſes, it is highly probable that the preſent was built on the ſite of one of his rude fortreſſes. It ſtands on a ſteep cliff above the ſea: no part is entire; all that remains are diſjoined walls, and vaſt fragments ſcattered over various parts of the baſe: it is divided from the main land by a vaſt foſs a hundred feet broad, and there are two others on CASTLE.

 the

* Jocular Tenures, 176. † At the end, ſee *Nomina Locorum*, p. 30.

the eaſtern ſide. Over the beach hangs a projection ſeparated from the caſtle by another foſs. This ſeems to be the ſite of one of the *Danish* forts of the pirate *Hastingus*.

Hastings was certainly a flouriſhing town long before the *Norman* invaſion: it appears that King *Athelstan*, who reigned between the years 925 and 942, had here a royal mint.

After the Conqueſt, *William* beſtowed *Hastings*, and the whole rape or hundred which bears that name, on *Robert* Earl of *Eu*, deſcended from a natural ſon of *Richard I.* duke of *Normandy*. This town gave name to the great Family of the *Hastings*, afterwards Earls of *Huntingdon*. The firſt was *Robert*, portgreve of the town, and ſteward to the Conqueror. They flouriſhed from that time till the death of the laſt in 1789.

CHURCHES. The churches are *St. Clement's* and *All Saints*; the firſt with a tower of neat teſſelated work. The priory of *Austin*

PRIORY. *Canons* ſtood behind the caſtle; not a veſtige of the building is to be ſeen: it was founded, as is ſaid, by Sir *Walter Bricet*, in, or perhaps before, the time of *Richard I.* The original building was waſhed away by the ſea, and afterwards replaced on its late ſite.

In

In this town is a ſmall manufacture of thin ſilks; but its chief ſupport is its fiſhery of herrings, mackarel and ſoles. The firſt begins in *November*, and laſts till *Christmas:* about forty boats are employed, and about two hundred men, who go out four or five leagues to ſea during the ſeaſon. The mackarel and ſoles are ſent to *London* in fiſh-carts. TRADE.

Near the caſtle are ſome lime-kilns of a moſt magnificent ſize and ſtructure. The lime is no ſmall article of commerce, and made of the chalk brought from *Beachy-head*, in boats of from thirty to forty tons burden. LIME KILNS.

The cliffs along this coaſt, from the weſt ſide of *Winchelſea* to *Haſtings*, conſiſt of ſhingle, with a high beach at their baſe; that on which the caſtle ſtands, of a ſand ſtone mixed with ſhingle, ſplit into fiſſures and vaſt gaps. The view towards *Beachy-head* is of a great curvature, with a high beach; the land near the ſhore flat, but riſing, four or five miles inland, into lofty downs. NATURE OF THE CLIFFS.

After dinner we aſcended the ſame road that we came for about a mile, and then turned towards *Battel*, about ſix miles diſtant from *Haſtings*. We took the route of the Conqueror to the celebrated field, and met with at *Tell-ham* ſome tradition of his march: paſſed by *Beauport*, the ſeat of General *James* BEAUPORT.

Murray, amidſt vaſt plantations. This gentleman was left governor of *Quebec* in 1759. In the following ſpring, he was nearly loſing the fruits of the hero *Wolfe*'s campaign, by a ſpirited but needleſs attack on the *French*, who attempted to retake the place; he flung away much gallant blood, and was beaten back into the city. In 1781 he was intruſted with the defence of *Minorca*; and ſupported with his uſual courage a ſiege from the *Spaniards* under the *Duc de Crillon*. He held out in *Fort St. Philip* till it was reduced to an arrant hoſpital; but was conſtrained to ſurrender priſoner of war, and, as his deſcriptive and pathetic letter relates, marched out his poor remains, reduced to ſix hundred old decrepid invalids, whoſe ſituation drew tears from the generous enemy.

CROWHURST. I next went by *Crowhurst*, the ſeat of *Henry Pelham*, Eſq. a name long diſtinguiſhed in *Suſſex*. Sir *John Pelham*, knt. anceſtor of Lord *Pelham*, had vaſt poſſeſſions in this county in the year 1403, many of which are continued in the family to this day.

BATTEL ABBEY. We arrived at *Battel Abbey* with awful reflections on the deciſive victory which put an end to the *Saxon* reign, and transferred the Crown of *England* to a new and foreign race. *William*, after his landing at *Pevensey*, made every effort to

J. Nixon Esq. del. Newton sc.

BATTLE ABBEY

to induce *Harold* to reſign what he ſtyled an uſurped Crown. The *Engliſh* monarch received his meſſage in *London*, where he was waiting for the forces raiſing by his nobility. The *Norman* envoys treated him with inſolence, which he returned in a manner ſuited to his high ſpirit. When the rivals had reached the field, *William* made a ſecond attempt by means of a monk; but on terms ſo advantageous to himſelf, that *Harold* determined to put his Crown to the deciſion of the ſword. The *Engliſh* army paſſed the night in jollity, ſong and carouſal; the *Norman*, in prayer, and preparations for the fight. When morning appeared, *Harold* ranged his troops, according tothe *Saxon* faſhion, in form of an impenetrable wedge, and placed himſelf in the centre, on foot, beneath his ſtandard, to ſhew that he meant to ſhare with them the fortune of the day. The Duke divided his forces into three bodies: the *Normans* began the battle by a diſcharge of a cloud of arrows into the air, which fell with great execution upon the *Engliſh* phalanx, by reaſon that the men were ſo cloſely ranged: they were at firſt put in ſome diſorder; but, quickly recovering themſelves, the fight was continued with great animoſity on both ſides. The *Normans*, armed with axes, maces and clubs, intermixed with the archers, in vain attempted to make an impreſſion on the *Engliſh* wedge; and, as a prelude to the fight, animated each other by carolling the ſongs of the

BATTLE OF HASTINGS.

deeds

deeds of the great *Rolando*, the hero of *French* romance. The battle raged from ſeven in the morning till night. Near thecloſing of the day, *William* perceived the impoſſibility of breaking the compact maſs of his enemy: he had recourſe to ſtratagem. He ordered his forces to make a fighting retreat, as if on the point of giving way to the ſuperior valour of the *Engliſh*. This ſucceeded: *Harold* was deceived, and, thinking to take advantage of a retiring foe, deranged his invincible ſyſtem by the purſuit of the fictitious flight of the ſubtile *Norman*. *William* ſeized the critical moment, and cauſed his well-diſciplined troops to cloſe their ranks and preſs on the diſordered *Engliſh*. *Harold*, enraged at the unexpected event, performed prodigies of valour to reſtore the battle: an arrow pierced his eye and reached his brain, and he fell dead on the field; his army, diſheartened by the fatal blow, gave way on all ſides, and left to the Conqueror victory and the crown of *England*. *Gurth* and *Leofwine*, the valiant brothers of *Harold*, fell with him; as did the flower of the *Engliſh* nobility: the number of common men has not been juſtly aſcertained; but the ſlaughter muſt have been very conſiderable, for ſix thouſand *Normans* was the price of the victory. The remainder of the *Engliſh* were ſaved by the darkneſs of the night, and the good conduct of *Morkard* and *Edwin*, who conducted the retreat. The Conqueror, with great generoſity, ſent the bodies of *Harold* and his

two brothers to *Gith*, their unfortunate mother; nor would he accept a ranſom.

The field of battle was then called *Hethelande* *, near a village of the name of *Epiton* †. It was fought on the fourteenth of October 1066, on *St. Calixtus*'s day, and the birth-day of *Harold*. Superſtition could not fail having ſomething to do with ſo great an event; a *sangue lac*, as the *French* called it, a *bloody fountain*, ſprung up after every gentle ſhower, crying to the Lord for vengeance for ſo much Chriſtian blood ſhed on the ſpot ‡.

To expiate the ſlaughter of the day, for the repoſe of the ſouls of the ſlain, and in gratitude to Heaven for the victory, the Conqueror founded, in the following year, the Abbey of *Battel*, and dedicated it to *St. Martin*. Here he intended to place a hundred and forty *Norman* monks, for the full diſcharge of thoſe pious ſervices; but he was prevented by death from executing the whole of his deſign. He had endowed it with lands equal to the ſupport of ſuch a number; and had beſtowed on it the privileges of a ſanctuary, and a multitude of others uſual in thoſe days. He peopled it with religious from the *Benedictine* monaſtery of *Marmontier*

* *Dugdale Monaſt.* 1. † *Magna Britannia*, v. 506.
‡ *Gulielm. Neubrig.* c. i.

tier in *Normandy*, and appointed one of them, *Robert Blankard*, firſt abbot. He being drowned in his paſſage, was ſucceeded by *Gaubertus*, who was living in 1088.—*William* honoured the church with his preſence, probably at its conſecration, and offered at the altar his ſword and the robe he wore on his coronation.

A MITRED ABBEY.

This houſe had the dignity of being a mitred abbey. Of theſe there were in *England* twenty-ſix Abbots and two Priors, who, holding of the King *per baroniam*, were called to Parliament by writ, and ſat and voted: their mitres differed a little from Biſhops, but they carried their croſiers in their right hand, whereas the Prelates carried them in their left; ſometimes they wore Barons caps, at other times mitres.

This abbey flouriſhed greatly, not only by the royal endowments, but by thoſe of ſeveral of the nobility; and a town of about a hundred and fifteen houſes was in a ſhort time formed under its patronage, for the Conqueror had beſtowed on it all the land three miles round his foundation. The town is ſcattered, and remarkable only for the excellency and ſtrength of the gunpowder made here, well known to ſportſmen by the name of *Battel Powder*.

At the diſſolution, I find the names of the Abbot, *John*

Hammond, who had a penſion of 66l. 13s. 4d.; and ſixteen monks, who had likewiſe their penſions. A charge of the moſt infamous nature was brought againſt the religious of this houſe, and that of *Chriſtchurch* in *Canterbury*; but the proviſion made for them, at a time when the prejudices of the country ran ſtrong againſt them, is ſufficient vindication of the uncharitable ſuggeſtions of a few perſons low in character, or of the haſty aſſertions founded on them by partial and inaccurate hiſtorians.

REVENUES.

On its ſurrender, the annual revenues were found to amount to not leſs than 880l. 14s. 7d. according to *Dugdale*, or 987l. 1cd. according to *Speed*. *Henry VIII.* granted the ſite of the abbey to his favourite, Sir *Anthony Browne*, the ſame who had the courage to bring to his royal maſter the fatal meſſage of death. He lies interred in the pariſh church at *Battel*, under a magnificent tomb; his figure in armour, with the mantle and collar of the garter, and his lady by him, are placed on it, recumbent. His ſon, or grandſon, *Anthony* lord *Montagu*, rebuilt or reſtored part of the monaſtery, and made it his reſidence. In the front are evident marks of the ancient architecture, a ſeries of Gothic arches; and within, the ſteward's room and ſervants' hall are ſupported by a ſingle pillar with ribs diverging from it over the vaulted roof. There is alſo a great hall, fifty-

ſeven feet by thirty, very lofty, timber-roofed, with one very high Gothic window at the end, and three on one ſide, the ſtyle of the reign of *Mary* or *Elizabeth*. This place continued in the noble family till the preſent century, when it was ſold to Sir *Thomas*, father of the preſent Sir *Whistler Webster*.

HALL OF THE ABBEY. The remains of the abbey ſhew its former grandeur: a hall with twelve Gothic windows on one ſide, and ſix on the other, ornamented with pilaſters; and in the middle, vaulted rooms with rows of noble pillars, with ribs radiating over the roof: the whole length of this vaſt room is a hundred and ſixty-ſix feet, the breadth thirty-five; the outſide ſtrongly buttreſſed: beneath, are ſeveral great vaults opening to a level with the ground.

VAULTS. In another part are eight other vaults, parallel to one another; each of them twenty-nine feet by fourteen, and a narrow window at the end. All theſe had been the magazines for proviſions and fuel in the flouriſhing days of this great foundation.

GATES. One of the magnificent gates is ſtill entire; it is a large ſquare building, with a moſt elegant ſlender octagon tower at each corner; the top embattled, the front adorned with a

ſeries

ſeries of Gothic arches and neat pilaſters. At a great diſtance ſtood another gate, probably ſimilar, but at preſent only two of the elegant towers remain; on each ſide of the entire gate are other buildings, part of the ancient houſe.

The conventual church is quite loſt: the altar was ſaid to have ſtood exactly on the ſpot on which *Harold* was killed; according to others, where his ſtandard was taken *.— Twenty *Norman* ſoldiers bravely engaged to make themſelves maſters of ſo rich a prize: they ruſhed into the midſt of the *Engliſh* army, and ſucceeded in the attempt †: many of them loſt their lives, for it was moſt gallantly defended. Here *Gurth* and *Leofwine* fell, determined to die with glory rather than reſign the badge of their brother's royalty. *William* ſent it as a preſent to the *Pope*; on it was the figure of a man fighting, richly worked with gold and precious ſtones ‡.

In this church was preſerved the famous *roll* or table of the *Norman* nobility who attended the Conqueror in his invaſion of *England*. Sir *William Dugdale* aſſures us, that it was greatly falſified by the monks, and that there are numbers among the names of *Engliſh* extraction, but *frenchified* to gratify the abſurd pride of ſeveral families, who choſe FAMOUS ROLL.

* *Dugdale Monaſt.* i, 312. † *Henry Huntingdon*, ſcript. poſt *Bedam*, 369.

‡ *Malmſbury*, 101.

rather to be thought deſcended from foreign adventurers, than from an honourable and more certain antiquity of *Saxon* anceſtry; the long catalogue is preſerved at the end of the *Normanni Scriptores*, in *Leland*'s *Collectanei*, and in *Holinſhed** and many other hiſtorians. In fact they were a collection of adventurers from all countries, who flocked to the ſtandard of the Conqueror, actuated by the hopes of advantage.

In Sir *William Burrell*'s collection of drawings is preſerved a curious one, of a very ancient cheſt, once belonging to *Battel Abbey*. It is richly [illegible]ved in the rude manner of the time, and evidently alluſive to the Conqueror: in the middle is a man ſitting ſeemingly crowning another, and on the crown is a dove, and near him a churchman in the act of benediction: it certainly is intended to expreſs the coronation of the victor.

The country about *Battel* is very beautiful, full of gentle riſings, and fertile bottoms well wooded. We took the road to *Pevensey*, about ten miles diſtant: in a ſhort time we

ASHBURNHAM. paſſed by *Ashburnham*, three miles from *Battel*, the ſeat of Earl *Ashburnham*. This place gave name to the family which

* In this Author is a liſt of the principal Nobility, taken from a *Norman* Chronicle.

which *Fuller* calls of ſtupendous antiquity. *Bertram de Esburnham* was ſheriff of the counties of *Suſſex*, *Surry*, and *Kent*, and conſtable of *Dover Caſtle* in the reign of *Harold*; and gave great luſtre to the pedigree, by having his head and thoſe of his two ſons ſtruck off by the Conqueror, for the brave defence he made of that key to the kingdom. We ſoon after paſſed *Standard-hill*, and the village of *Nenfield* with its ſpire ſteeple. A few miles further we deſcended *Wartling-hill*, into an extenſive woodleſs tract, the marſh called *Pevensey Level*. We left to the right the ſite of the moſt magnificent pile of ancient brick-work of any in the world, *Hurſtmonceaux Caſtle*, or more properly *Houſe*, the princely habitation of the *Fyneſes*, built by Sir *Roger de Fynes*, treaſurer of the houſhold, in the reign of *Henry VI.* The family became ſoon after Barons of the realm, under the title of Lords *Dacre*. *Thomas* lord *Dacre*, a hopeful young nobleman, was in poſſeſſion of this princely place in the reign of *Henry VIII.* By a frolic, common enough in thoſe days, he made free with the deer in the park of his neighbour, Sir *Nicholas Pelham*, in company with ſome other young gentlemen; a fray enſued between ſome of the party and the keepers, by which one of the latter was killed by an accidental blow. Notwithſtanding he was not at that time preſent, he was tried, convicted, and executed at *Tyburn*, in 1541. The inexorable *Henry* being determined on his death,

HURSTMONCEAUX.

death, as is ſuppoſed, inſtigated by his courtiers, who hoped to profit by his forfeiture; but the ſtrength of the entail fruſtrated their deſign. On the death of his two ſons, his daughter *Margaret* ſucceeded to the honours and eſtates, and, by her marriage with *Sampson Lennard* of *Knol* and *Clavering* in *Kent*, conveyed them into that family in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; their elder ſon ſucceeded to the title of *Dacre*, on the death of his mother in 1611. *Thomas* lord *Dacre*, one of his direct deſcendants, was created, in 1674, Earl of *Suſſex*, who died in 1715: he had waſted his fortune ſo greatly as to be obliged to alienate this princely place, which he did to *G. Naylor*, Eſq. who left one daughter, married to *Hare* biſhop of *Chichester*. On her death, it paſſed to *Francis Hare*, eldeſt ſon to the Biſhop, and remains ſtill in that family, but is diſmantled in a moſt ſavage manner. This noble ſeat, the reſidence of unbounded hoſpitality, is deſerted, for a large houſe at the park gate, of late years modernized.

Mr. *Groſe* has given us four plates of this venerable pile; one of the outſide, and three others of the once hoſpitable hall and other interior parts. Sir *William Burrell* has numbers of fine drawings of every part, ſufficient to draw tears from every man of taſte, on reflecting on the ſad change in this boaſted pile.

Near

Near *Pevensey* I croſſed a great drain, made for the diſcharge of the water from the vaſt wet tract which lies above: here are gates, which cloſe at the coming in of the tide, to exclude the ſea, and open at the receſs. This level had been under the cognizance of the Commiſſion of Sewers, in the ſeventeenth of *Edward I.* poſſibly earlier; but that is the firſt notice taken of it by Sir *William Dugdale*. *Pevensey* had been a conſiderable place in the *Saxon* times, and its harbour noted for its number of ſhips. Earl *Godwine*, in the ravages he made along the coaſt, here ſeized on a number of veſſels; but a ſtronger proof of its ſize and ſafety is, that *William* the Conqueror, with nine hundred ſhips, made good his landing before this town in his well-known invaſion of this kingdom. At preſent the harbour (which was navigable for ſmall craft as late as the year 1720) is quite choked (a mile diſtant from the ſhore), and nothing left but a narrow drain, the receptacle of a few boats. PEVENSEY.

In the time of the Confeſſor here were 24 burgeſſes, vaſſals to the King, who paid 14s. 6d. rent, toll 1l., cuſtom for the uſe of the port 1l. 5s., for paſture 7s. 6d. The Biſhop of *Chichester* had five burgeſſes. Here was *Ormer*, a prieſt, five; *Dodo*, a prieſt, three; with others named in the Domeſday-book, who had among them 15 burgeſſes, ſpecifying their annual payments.

LLIAM THE NQUEROR NDS HERE.

Here *William* landed with an army of ſixty thouſand men on Michaelmas-day 1066. As ſoon as he quitted the boat he fell down, but turned the accident into a good omen.—"Thus," ſays he, "I take poſſeſſion of the country!" A ſoldier, to humour the notion, ran to a neighbouring houſe, ſnatched ſome ſtraw from the thatch, and giving it to his General, "Thus," ſays he, "I give you ſeiſin of England." Here he continued fifteen days, which he ſpent in erecting forts for the ſecurity of the port; he beſtowed the town and caſtle on his half-brother *Robert* earl of *Mortaigne* in *Normandy*, and by him created Earl of *Cornwall* in *England*.

PEVENSEY CASTLE.

The caſtle is ſeated on a riſing ground inſulated by the level; it was a fortreſs of great extent, and in thoſe days of ſtrength ſurrounded by an immenſe foſs: the remains are very conſiderable, and moſt of the towers and walls are ſtill ſtanding. The caſtle-yard is very ſpacious: in the walls and towers are ſeveral bands of *Roman* bricks, which makes me imagine them to have been of *Roman* ſtructure. My friend Mr. *Groſe* ſeems to diſſent, and imagines that to be no proof, becauſe *Colcheſter Caſtle* has the ſame bands of bricks, yet undoubtedly is of *Norman* origin. This I admit, but almoſt all the towers of *Pevenſey* are round; it

wants

nor would he have been able to have reduced it, had not famine compelled *Odo* to ſurrender *.

Gilbert earl of *Clare* maintained in this caſtle a long ſiege againſt King *Stephen*, who likewiſe found it impregnable. Wearied out by the brave defence of the garriſon, he left the continuance of the ſiege to the ſkill and fidelity of his officers, with ſtrict orders to keep it cloſely blockaded by ſea and land, till the garriſon ſunk under the preſſure of want and fatigue †.

The cuſtody of this caſtle was always committed to perſons of high rank. *Henry I.* gave it to *Gilbert de Aquila*, and, alluſive to his name, it was ſtyled, The Honour of the *Eagle*. *Henry IV.* beſtowed it on *John de Pelham*, and it remained long in his family. Nothing intereſting occurs afterwards.

WESTHAM. Immediately on leaving *Pevensey*, we paſſed by *Westham*, a ſmall church; and, turning down to the ſhore, travelled on a vaſt pebbly beach a mile long, with the great promontory of *Beachey-head* jutting into the water full before us; off it are three groups of dangerous rocks, noted for the eſcapes of the *Kent*, the *Royal Sovereign*, and the *Nassau*, in different

* *Saxon Chron.* 194, 195. † *Geſta Stephani*, in *Ducheſne*, 972.

ferent years, which got off, but not without conſiderable damage. We paſſed through *South Bourne*, the reſort of ſea-bathers; and, after an eaſy aſcent of leſs than a mile, reached *East Bourne*, where we ſlept this night. EAST BOURNE.

The town is ſmall, ſeated at the foot of the lofty downs; the inſide of the church is ſupported by neat Gothic arches, rather obtuſe, and with zig-zag mouldings. Here is a very pretty buſt of *Henry Lushington*, a ſon of the vicar of this town, with a very handſome eulogy on his ſhort life: he went to *India* at the age of ſixteen; in 1754 he eſcaped alive out of the *Black-hole* at *Calcutta*, but was reſerved for as cruel a fate. He, and numbers of other countrymen of ours, being taken priſoners by Nabob *Cossim Ali Cawn*, they were, in revenge for the ſucceſs of our army againſt his forces, moſt barbarouſly murdered at *Patna*, on *May* 6, 1763, by *Someroo*, a renegado *German*, who acted under his orders. Mr. *Lushington* and a Mr. *Ellis* were ſent for to another room, under pretence of buſineſs: Mr. *Ellis* was inſtantly put to death; our young hero ſnatched a ſword from one of the *seapoys*, and killed one and wounded two before he was cut down. The reſt, to the number of forty-nine, underwent the ſame fate; half of them were in irons: and all the *English*, and as many of the natives who were in our intereſt, fell victims to his ſavage diſpoſition. LUSHINGTON'S MONUMENT.

The antiquary (to whom every thing is food) ſhould not overlook the ſolid front, of a ſquare form, with fluted ſides, *of little beauty but great antiquity.*

In this neighbourhood the *Romans* had a ſettlement; for, on the road to *Pevenſey*, near the ſea, about a mile and a half from *East Bourne*, was diſcovered a teſſellated pavement and bath, complete, and in fine preſervation. All around are to be traced moſt extenſive foundations of an ancient town which had been levelled to the ground, and, among the rubbiſh, quantities of aſhes, the mark of its having been deſtroyed by fire. The foundation may to this hour be traced quite into the ſea, which, ſince the deſtruction of the town, had made conſiderable invaſions on the land. Dr. *John Tabor* of *Lewes*, an ingenious phyſician and antiquary, publiſhed, in 1717, an account of the place *, which he rea-

ANDERIDA. ſonably ſuppoſes to have been the *Anderida* of the *Romans*. He imagines that this part of *Britain* was peopled by the *Andes*, a nation in *Armorica*, or *Bretagne*, and from whom the *Anderida Sylva* took its name. This city being placed at the very ſkirts, the *Saxons* called it *Andredes ceaster*; on their arrival it was inhabited by the *Britons*, after the retreat of the *Romans*. It was beſieged in 490 by *Ælla* and *Ciſſa*, *Saxon* chieftains, who put every inhabitant to the ſword, and entirely deſtroyed the place. It ſeems to have been a com-

* Phil. Tranſ. Abridg. V. part ii. p. 63 to 83.

a commercial town, ſeated on the harbour of *Pevensey*; and that it had been a *municipium*, a mixture of *Romans* and *Romanized Britons*, to one or other of whom might have belonged the luxury of baths and the elegant pavements, which even now are covered with only four feet of earth.

Camden ſuppoſed *Anderida* to have ſtood where *Newenden*, on the other ſide of the river *Rother*, is at preſent. This has been diſſented to by a very able antiquary, but now not diſputed, out of reſpect to that great man. It had all the advantage of ſituation which the other wanted; an extenſive view to eaſt and weſt, and ſeated, as *Gildes* ſays, upon the ſouthern coaſt.

May 13*th* we aſcended a ſteep road, on a ridge, for a very conſiderable way, between two noble theatres, as regular as if excavated by art: that on the left forms a vaſt ſemicircle, very ſteep, with a ſmooth and extenſive area of verdant turf, which reaches quite to *East Bourne*; the whole dotted with diſperſed ſheep, or animated by vaſt phalanxes put in motion by the ſhepherds, who were driving them to their food in the true paſtoral ſtyle, with genuine crooks. Theſe are the *South Downs*, which are continued almoſt to *Shoreham*.

Our proſpect was prodigious over the extenſive eaſtern bay, *Pevensey*, *Battel*, and to *Farleigh-head*. The ſtratum of chalk begins again juſt beyond *East Bourne*, and is continued as far as *Seaforth*. The vaſt promontory, *Beachy-head*, on the back of which we now were, is compoſed of that ſpecies of earth, and fronts the ſea with a ſtupendous *precipice, the haunt of auks and guillemots; beneath, it is* hollowed into majeſtic caverns. We call it *Beachy-head*, from the vaſt ſubjacent beach; the *French* name it *Le Cap Bevisier*.

BEACHY-HEAD.

BATTLE OFF BEACHY-HEAD, 1690.

Off this promontory was fought, on *June* 30, 1690, a bloody action between the combined fleets of *England* and *Holland*, under the command of *Arthur Herbert* earl of *Torrington*, and that of *France* under *M. de Tourville*.—The *French* had adventured up the channel with eighty-two ſhips of the line, to favour an inſurrection in behalf of the abdicated monarch, and to make a deſcent at *Torbay*. The combined fleets conſiſted but of fifty-ſix. Notwithſtanding this diſparity, and the prudent reluctance of the commanders to engage, the Queen, who had been left Regent in the abſence of the King, ſent to them poſitive orders to fight: her Majeſty conſidered the danger of the times, and that it was abſolutely neceſſary that the enemy ſhould be driven away. *Torrington* had been five days in ſight of the enemy waiting

for

for reinforcements, and during the whole time, by his ſuperior ſeamanſhip, and his knowledge of the ſeas, baffled every effort of *De Tourville* to bring him to action. The battle began at nine in the morning: the *Dutch*, under Admiral *Calembourg*, led the van, and fought with amazing bravery. His whole diviſion was left ſurrounded by the *French*; three of his ſhips were ſunk, and three burnt. Rear Admiral *Jan Dick*, Rear Admiral de *Brackel*, Captain *Nordel*, and numbers of other gallant officers, beſides multitudes of common men, were ſlain. *Torrington*, in the vigour of life, and of courage unqueſtionable, was late in coming up; whether from the inevitable impoſſibility ſo frequent on the element of water, or from any other cauſe, does not appear; but the day ended highly to our diſgrace, and to the loſs of our ally. Admiral *Ruſſel*, of the blue ſquadron, behaved with the utmoſt gallantry; the reſt of our fleet ſuffered very little.—After all, the fleet was ſaved by the ſeamanſhip of *Torrington*: he ordered every ſhip inſtantly to drop anchor: the *French*, inattentive to the manœuvre, were carried away far to the weſt by the ſtrength of the tide; and when our fleet weighed again on the return, they purſued in a line of battle, inſtead of giving a general chace: by this error our fleet got ſafe into port; but left two more of the *Dutch* line of battle ſhips, which had been diſabled, to be taken by the enemy; and a ſeventy gun ſhip of ours, which had

run on ſhore at *Winchelſea*, to be burnt. The clamour of both nations was very great: we conſidered ourſelves diſgraced; the *Dutch*, betrayed. King *William*, ſenſible of both, and poſſibly actuated by particular reſentment for the ſlaughter of his gallant countrymen, immediately committed *Torrington* to the *Tower*, and haſtened his trial with the utmoſt acrimony. The Admiral pleaded his cauſe with ſpirit and good ſenſe, and was acquitted. He inſtantly reſumed his power, gave orders to the officers who were about him, and went up the *Medway* in his barge with his flag flying: the next day his commiſſion was taken away, and *he was forbidden the royal preſence. With ſuch rancour was the proſecution carried on, that ſome of the members* of the court-martial, and above forty officers, were without trial diſmiſſed the ſervice. He appeared in the Houſe of Lords, and was almoſt univerſally ſhunned: he bore all with a manly firmneſs, and with true integrity maintained his uſual principles in every debate, nor ever departed from his attachment to the cauſe of liberty.

Beachy-head has been an unfortunate latitude to our iſland; for, not far to the weſt, in 1706, the *Royal Oak*, of ſeventy-ſix guns, and the *Grafton* and *Hampton-court* of ſeventy, with a fleet of merchant ſhips under convoy, were attacked by the famous *Du Guay Tronin*, with nine ſhips, from fifty

GUAY TRONIN'S SUCCESS HERE IN 1706.

to

to fifty-ſix guns each, and ſeveral privateers, to the number of twenty ſail: the *Grafton* and *Hampton-court* were taken, and their commanders killed: the captain of the *Royal Oak* ſaved his ſhip by running her aground, and getting her off at high water: great part of the merchant ſhips were alſo taken. Seamen attribute this misfortune to our officers fighting their ſhips ſeparated from each other; for, had they continued in a line, under an eaſy ſail, they would have prevented the enemy from raking them, and beſides have rendered the boarding (which was an excellency of that famous *corsair*) extremely difficult *.

SEVEN CLIFFS.

Adjoining to *Beachy-head*, to the weſt, are the *Seven Cliffs*, or, as the *French* call them, *Les Sept Montagnes*. Three of them, which form the top of *Beachy-head*, and reſemble pinnacles, are named by our ſailors *The Three Churls*. Not far from them is *Bourling-gap*, a place well known by the number of ſhipwrecks cauſed by the violent indraught of the ſea: it is alſo the common ſpot for the landing of ſmuggled goods.

We paſſed by ſeveral *tumuli*, and, as I was informed, numbers of others are ſcattered over theſe downs for a conſiderable way: this is ſuppoſed to have been *Mearcredes-burnan-*

* *Burchett's* Naval Hiſt. 718.

ſtede, where *Ælla** had a bloody but undeciſive battle in 495. His loſs was ſo great, that he was obliged to wait ſome years for a reinforcement out of *Germany*, before he could face the *Britons* again. He then put his army in motion; beſieged and deſtroyed *Andredes Ceaſter*. Beſides the *tumuli*, for ſome miles, to *Willington-hill*, are marks of entrenchments and breaſt-works; proofs how obſtinately the field was diſputed.

Near this ſpot, on the narrow paſs of *Bourling-gap*, is a ſet of entrenchments called the *Caſtle*, almoſt of a ſemicircular form, on a hill called *Beltout*, of a half oval ſhape; the hill itſelf forms the diameter of this poſt, which I believe to have been *Daniſh* †.

EAST DEAN. We kept deſcending to *East Dean*, a neat village in a ſnug bottom, riſing cleanly out of the great lawn. The houſes are built of flint, and to moſt of them is a large garden; the walls are alſo moſt neatly conſtructed with the ſame material; trees, houſes and gardens are prettily intermixed. This and *West Dean*, had been the property of *William de Eckingham* in the reign of *Edward I.* who beſtowed on it a charter of free-warren; it became afterwards the property of *Giles* lord *Baddleſmere*, and, by right of his daughter, of her huſband, *John de Vere* earl of *Oxford*.

* *Sax. Chr.* 14. † Phil. Tranſ. Abridg. v. 77.

We aſcended to *Friſton*, a ſmall village, and deſcended again to *West Dean*, placed, like the *East Dean*, in a warm bottom: the corn in theſe parts is rye and barley, and the graſs *lucerne*. After paſſing another riſing ground, we ſaw beneath us a ſmall winding river, the *Cockmere*, which falls into a ſmall eſtuary bounded by a marſhy tract; this is the head of *Cockmere*'s haven, which opens into the ſea about a mile below.

About two miles further we reached the ſmall town of *Seaford*, ſeated in a low plain, defended from the ſea by an enormous beach of pebbles, which at this time was covered with boats employed in the mackarel fiſhery. There is here an interruption of the chalky cliffs, which appear on each ſide to the eaſt and to the weſt. This town, at preſent little better than a fiſhing village, was once of much conſequence. It had been owned by Earl *Warren*, by *Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk*, and other great people, among their other large poſſeſſions in the county. It is a member of the *cinque ports*, and in the famous armament of 1347 ſent five ſhips and eighty men. It alſo began to ſend members in the reign of *Edward I.* After an interruption of two centuries, the privilege was renewed by *Charles I**. SEAFORD.

This little place was not without defence. Beneath a cliff

* *Willis*, Notitia Parl. ii. 74.

cliff was a round baſtion of ſtone, poſſibly one of the works of *Henry VIII.*; and in another place was *Bletchington's* battery of five guns, and there had been another a little to the weſt.

A NEW SHARK. Breakfaſt was interrupted by the news of a large ſhark being juſt brought on ſhore. It was, unfortunately for me, cut to pieces; for the ſailors hang, dry, and eat theſe fiſhes as we do beef. I was informed that it had been twelve feet long. The colour duſky above, white beneath; the teeth I found were ſmall and granulated; the tail, which I got entire, was lunated, the upper lobe longeſt, and remarkable for a notch in the lower margin. It appears to be a new ſpecies: it agrees in no reſpect with any known ſpecies in the form of the teeth, except the *Smooth Shark*, Br. Zool. iii. No. 48; but they diſagree in every other particular: the fiſhermen here call it a *Ground Shark*.

WHEAT-EARS. On all the downs between this place and *East Bourne*, the *Wheat Ear*, Br. Zool. i. No. 157, is found in great abundance. They are taken in ſnares made of horſe-hair, hung in a long furrow cut in the ground and covered with a turf; they are ſo timid that the paſſing of a cloud, or the appearance of a hawk, ſets them in motion, and drives them for ſafety into the furrows, when they are taken in the ſnares.

It

It is uſual for paſſengers to take the birds out of the ſnares, and with invariable honour to depoſit for each a penny beneath the turf. I was informed that about *East Bourne* alone 1840 dozens are annually taken, and ſold uſually at ſixpence the dozen. Numbers are eaten in the neighbourhood; others are picked and ſent to the *London* poulterers half-roaſted, and great quantities are ſold potted. Notwithſtanding the multitudes, they are not gregarious, but appear ſcattered over the downs, a male and female near each other.

WELLS.

The wells on the downs merit attention. I will firſt obſerve, that a rich though light mould covers the ſurface of the *Suſſex* downs, varying in depth from a few inches to two or three feet. Under this is found a looſe friable chalk, to about the depth of four, five or ſix feet, ſometimes more; and laſtly, a ſolid maſs of chalk, with regular ſtrata of flints at unequal diſtances, is uniformly met with to the greateſt depth hitherto penetrated. The flints are leſs frequent after deſcending one hundred feet.

The wells are formed by means of a ſpade, mattock and iron bar: they are dug perpendicularly down in a cylindrical form, being lined with a facing of brick, ſtone, or cut chalk, to the depth of ten feet, more or leſs; as the ſuperficial ſtrata muſt be prevented from crumbling into the well.—

There

There are ſome few wells, on the *Suſſex* downs, three hundred feet deep: I have often heard of deeper, but on further inquiry have always found the information to be falſe.—There are no wells, I believe, properly on the downs, leſs than ſixty feet deep.

The depth of water, like the depth of the wells, varies with the ſituation, and ſtill more with the ſeaſon. The water is, generally ſpeaking, loweſt about *Michaelmas*, (when few wells have more than ſeven or eight feet of water in them, moſt not more than three or four.) About *Candlemas* the water is higheſt, but through greateſt part of the winter the wells have commonly in the high ſituations eighty feet of water in them.

I have the moſt ſatisfactory evidence, of a hundred and thirty-two feet of water having been found in a well of a hundred and ſixty-two feet deep; and it moſt likely was not leſs in the other wells in that neighbourhood, as this well, which the proprietor had the curioſity to fathom, differs in nothing from thoſe near it.

I am further informed, by a perſon of undoubted veracity, that at *Patcham* (twenty-four miles weſt of *Beachy-head*) the well belonging to the houſe of his wife's father, is above

hundred and thirty (moſt probably a hundred and fifty) feet deep, and frequently nearly deſtitute of water; yet at times it has riſen high enough actually to overflow the mouth of the well, and flood the cellars of the houſe.

It is certain, many wells in dry ſeaſons are uſeleſs, not having ſufficient water to dip the bucket in; but this is a certain proof the well wants cleaning of the muddy chalk, which occupies perhaps three or four feet of the bottom, and can never be quite got out: in general the firſt ſtroke of the mattock or ſpade lets the water ſo faſt into the well, that the man whoſe buſineſs it is to clean it gets out of its reach with difficulty.

I believe there are none, ſituated really on the downs, leſs than ſixty feet deep; thoſe near the ſea are in ſome places affected by the tides, but not by the ſalts of the ſea. On the 8th inſtant (on which day happened the new moon, and conſequently ſpring tide with high water at 11 o'clock) I plumbed a well four hundred yards from the ſea, and ſixty feet deep, and found ſeven feet of water in it at 12 o'clock; at five I ſathomed it again, and found the water decreaſed to five feet. The well is not in uſe, and without either bucket or rope at preſent belonging to it.

The

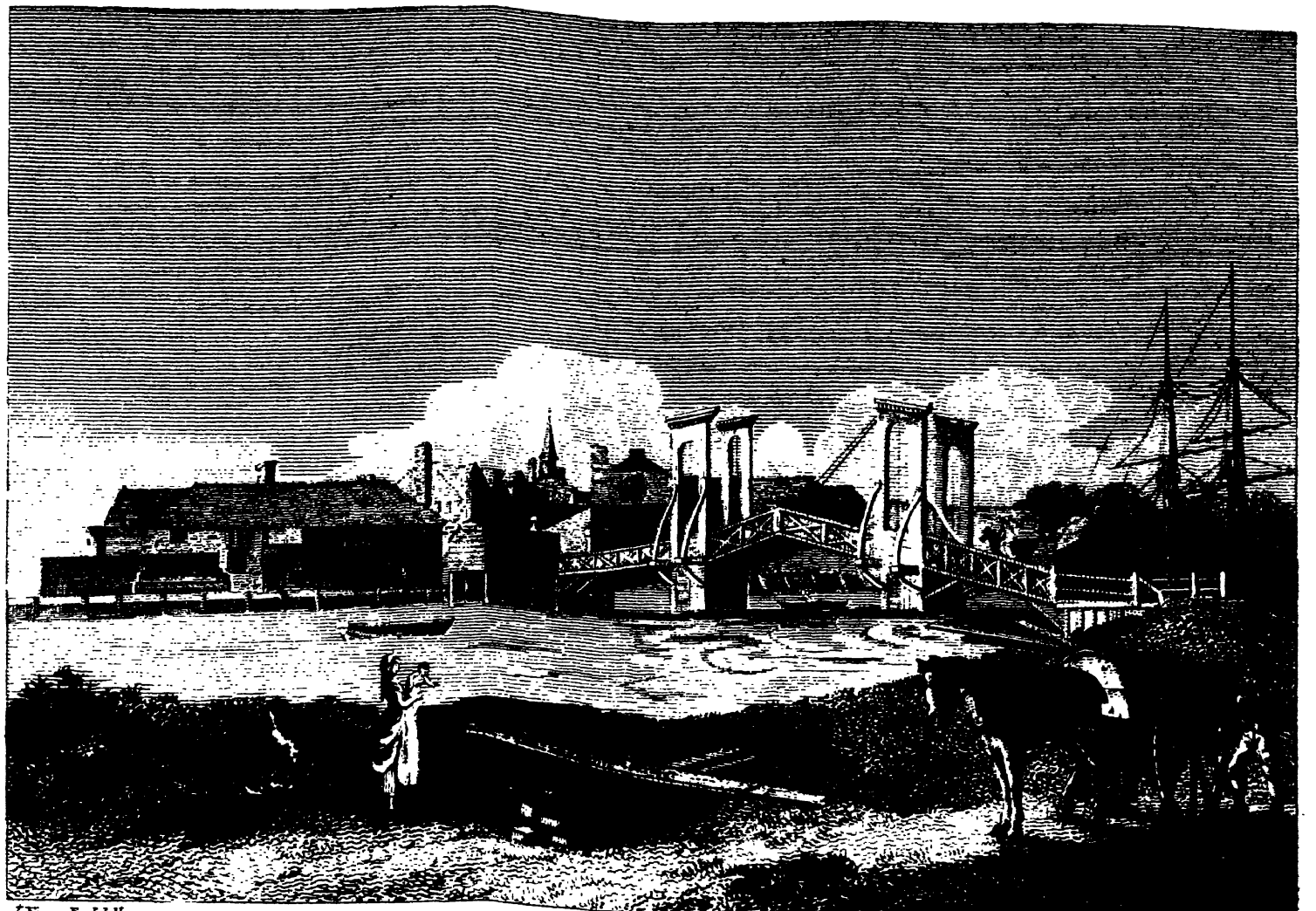
The wells neareſt the ſea are thoſe in the fiſhing towns along the coaſt, ſituated at the foot of, rather than on the downs; ſome of theſe are not two hundred yards from high-water-mark, and vary in depth from ſeventeen to forty feet. At *East Bourne*, the water at what is called the ſea-ſide houſes *is bad, but does not ſeem any way affected by the ſea; and it may be proper to mention, theſe wells, though not a bow's ſhot from the chalk cliffs, are dug through a ſtratum of* black or rather lead-colour clay.

AFFECTED BY THE SEA.

At *Seaford* (equally near the ſea) the wells are for the moſt part affected by the tides, and riſe and fall therewith. The water is reckoned bad, but I can obtain no ſatisfactory grounds for ſaying the ſalts of the ſea ever penetrate the wells. The ſtrata here are chiefly looſe ſand; and the wells, both here and at *East Bourne*, are lined or faced with brick from the bottom to the mouth.

BISHOPSTONE.

On leaving *Seaford*, we kept along the ſhore, and paſſed by a tide-mill; left *Bishopstone*, a village to the right; arrived on an extenſive flat which runs many miles inland, and is prettily bounded by gentle riſings; it is watered by the river *Ouse*. We croſſed the lower part, where it becomes a ſort of eſtuary, on a handſome wooden bridge, with a draw-



J. Nixon, Esqr del.

S. Sparrow, sc.

NEWHAVEN, SUSSEX,

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bridge in the middle to give paſſage to the brigs and ſloops which go up as far as *Lewes*, and barges to *Barcomb-mill*.

For paſſing the bridge we paid two ſhillings, it having been built to ſupply the place of the ferry, which was the only paſſage till within theſe few years. We now drove through *Newhaven*, a ſmall town about a mile diſtant from the ſea. At the head of the flat appeared *Lewes*, a very conſiderable town, and well known in hiſtory for the bloody battle between *Henry III.* and the rebellious barons under *Simon Mountfort*. *Henry* was defeated, and he and his ſon, afterwards *Edward I.*, were taken priſoners. NEWHAVEN.

From *Newhaven* we aſcended for a ſmall ſpace, then travelled very near the edge of the precipitous cliffs of chalk impending over a pebbly beach. Beneath us appeared ſeveral perſons buſied in the water, puſhing before them their ſhrimp-nets. At this time the ſea was in high beauty, coloured with teints of azure, green, and purple. The whole country is naked; but wheat grows well, even to the edge of the cliffs, notwithſtanding the downs are covered with flints.

In the pariſh of *Telscomb* I obſerved ſeveral *tumuli* cloſe to the edge of the precipice, and the remains of one of the ſquare camps mentioned by Dr. *Tabor*. We paſſed through TUMULI AND TRENCHES.

ROTTING DEAN. the large village of *Rotting Dean*, conſiſting of a long ſtreet ſeated in a hollow open to the ſea, with a road cut down to the water ſide through the cliff. In the year 1377 the *French* landed (*Hollingshed*, Vol. II. 418.) near this village, with the deſign of burning *Lewes*: the Prior, Sir *Thomas Cheinie*, and Sir *John Falleslie*, aſſembling a numerous body of peaſants, attacked the invaders, but were defeated with the loſs of one hundred men; the *French* likewiſe loſt ſuch a great number of men in the battle, that they thought proper to return to *France* with their priſoners, among whom were the Prior of *Lewes*, the two Knights, and an Eſquire of the name of *Brokas*.

BRIGHTHELM-STONE. The cliffs decreaſe in height as we approach *Brighthelmſtone*, where they are between twenty and thirty feet high, compoſed of a brown clay, continually waſhed by the ſea. The town was known in *Saxon* times by the name of *Brighthelmes-tun*; Earl *Godwine* was owner of the manor. After the Conqueſt, *William* beſtowed it on *William de Warren*, created by him Earl of *Surry*. In the time of *Edward II.* it reverted to the Crown: *John*, the then Earl, finding himſelf childleſs, ſettled it on the King, on his deceaſe. It was afterwards granted by that monarch to his favourite *Edmund Fitz-Alan* earl of *Arundel*, who was beheaded in 1326. It remained in his family till the death of his grandſon,

ſon, *Richard*, who underwent the ſame fate in the reign of *Richard II.* The King beſtowed it on *Mowbray* duke of *Norfolk:* farther I do not trace its maſters.

The town extends along the cliffs eaſt and weſt, in length, from the rock-houſe to the weſt battery, about three quarters of a mile: the houſes on the eaſtern part, called, by way of diſtinction, *The Cliff*, are very handſomely built, and command a fine and great line of coaſt, finiſhing ſublimely with the *Isle of Wight*, viſible in clear weather. The parades built on the *Steyne*, a large open place, make a very good appearance. The lodging-houſes are convenient, and almoſt univerſally have bow-windows from top to bottom; they are built with brick; a few with flints often cut in ſquares, a form I never ſuſpected that fragile foſſil could have aſſumed by any art. TOWN. THE STEYNE.

On the *Steyne* are two bookſellers' ſhops, well ſupplied with books, moſtly conſiſting of the light reading, ſuited to places of this kind. In this place are a few private houſes eaſily to be diſtinguiſhed from the others; that built by *William Gerard Hamilton*, Eſq. is much to be admired for its elegant ſimplicity. It is fronted with Mr. *Adams*'s artificial ſtone, which here braves the ſtorm, and ſeems to ſecure the ingenious inventor from any farther troubles of the law. MR. HAMILTON'S.

Mr. *Hamilton* is a privy counſellor of the kingdom of *Ireland*, and is the gentleman who is ſo unjuſtly nick-named *Single-ſpeech Hamilton*. He was, as he is now, a member of the *British* Parliament, in which, on his firſt ſitting, he made an admirable ſpeech. He was ſuddenly called over to our ſiſter iſle to hold an important office, and had not an opportunity again to diſplay his talents on our ſide of the water.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

One of the aſſembly rooms is on the ſame line; it is very magnificent, and has the uſual attendant apartments, all in an elegant ſtyle: the other aſſembly-room is at the *Old Ship*. That, and its card and tea-room, notwithſtanding they are leſs ſplendid, are equally well adapted for their purpoſes.—The company meet at both of them alternately.

PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* makes this town his reſidence during great part of the ſummer, for the ſake of the ſea air, and the ſea bathing. He built here a houſe, which does credit to the royal taſte: the centre is circular, crowned with a dome; the wings extenſive, with a gallery ſtretching along the front of each. He, in his earlier days, paſſed his time with a ſet of companions—too many of whom were a diſgrace to his high rank, his acknowledged abilities, and his poliſhed behaviour. His excellent ſenſe, and the fine

gentleman, were too often ſunk in frolics unſuitable to his birth and future hopes. The hey-day of his blood is now over; and it is to be hoped that our *British Titus* is now laying aſide his juvenile exceſſes, and becoming what the *Roman* was, *Deliciæ humani generis.*

BATHING.

The bathing-place for the female ſex is on the ſhore, beneath the *Steyne*, open to a moſt turbulent ſea. This part of our ſea-girt reign is certainly the moſt expoſed and leaſt convenient; but faſhion, and perhaps the moſt inconteſtable ſalubrity of the air, may be the grand attractives to the water of *Brighthelmstone.*

HOT BATH.

Near to the weſt ſide of the lower part of the *Steyne*, not far from the ſea, are ſome moſt commodious baths, with a hot bath, ſudatory and ſhower bath; the water from the ſea is inſtantly conveyed from thence into the cold baths, quite freſh and pure. Poſſibly it may be an efficient ſuccedaneum when the rage of the tempeſt deprives the patient of the uſe of the unconfined element.

FISH MARKET.

The fiſh-market, both wholeſale and retail, is kept on the beach a little beyond the baths: the boats uſed in the fiſheries are from ten to fifteen tons, made remarkably ſtrong to ſecure them againſt the ſtorms in their winter adventure.

The

FISHERIES. The mackarel boats are navigated by three or four men and a boy; there are about forty-five for the mackarel fiſhery, and twenty-five for trawling: they ſet ſail generally in the evening, go eight or ten leagues to ſea, and return the next day: the fiſhing is always carried on in the night. The crew are provided with tea, coffee, water, and a ſmall quantity of ſpirits; for at ſea they are remarkably temperate: their indulgence is only on ſhore. They alſo take with them bread, beef and greens, which, and ſometimes fiſh, they often eat with their tea and coffee. They are a hardy race, and very healthy; yet, during the ſummer ſeaſon, they have a very ſmall interval from labour. They get a good meal, and a very ſhort repoſe by laying themſelves on a bed during the few hours in the day in which they come on ſhore. They bring their fiſh in baſkets to the beach, fling them in vaſt heaps, and inſtantly a ring of people is formed round; an auction is begun, and the heap is immediately diſpoſed of: the price is uncertain, according to the ſucceſs of the night. *Mackarel* this ſeaſon (1793) were ſold from 1l. to 7l. a hundred; they have been ſold as high as 15l. a hundred. *Mackarels* and *Soles* are the great ſtaples of the place; nine or ten thouſand have been taken at one ſhooting of the net.—*Mackarel* ſwim deep in calms, and riſe to the ſurface in gales, when the largeſt fiſh and the greateſt quantities are taken.

The

The nets conſiſt of a number of parts, each of which are from thirty-ſix to fifty yards long, and deep, and are kept buoyant by corks. Theſe united form a chain of nets a mile and a half long. Before they are uſed, in the ſpring, they are taken from the ſtore-houſes and ſpread upon the *Steyne*, a privilege time immemorial granted to the fiſhermen. The boats are drawn on ſhore at the latter end of the winter, and placed in ranges on the lower part of the *Steyne*, and other places near to the ſea; and I have, in the beginning of *April*, with a great noiſe heard them drag them back to the ſea, in the manner deſcribed by *Horace*:

> Solvitur acris hyems veris et *Favoni*,
> Trahuntque ſiccas machinæ carinas.

This interval from labour is very ſmall, for numbers of the boats are in the early ſpring hired out to dredge for oy[illegible] to ſupply the beds in the *Medway* and other pl[illegible]

The greater part of the fiſh are ſent to *London*, packed in baſkets, uſually about three quarters of a hundred in each; they are put into ſmall light carts, which go poſt, carry from about fifteen to thirty baſkets each, and reach our capital in eight or ten hours. FISH SENT TO LONDON.

The *Mackarel* are ſuppoſed to come from the *Bay of Biscay*. MACKAREL.

Biscay. In the early ſpring they are taken off *Dieppe*; they next appear off *Mounts Bay*, where they are caught in ſeines, and ſent by land to *London* in ſmall baſkets: the ſhooting of nets has not been found to anſwer off the *Cornish* ſhore.

They arrive in the channel off *Brighthelmstone* in the middle of *April*, and continue till the middle of *July*; after which they will not meſh, but are caught with hooks, and are at that ſeaſon ſhotten, and the liver full of worms. In *June* they are obſerved to approach nearer to the ſhore; they continue in the channel till the cold ſeaſon commences, when they go progreſſively north or eaſt. The fry is ſeen of very ſmall ſize in *October* and *November*.

HERRINGS. The *Herring* fiſhery begins in *October*; thoſe fiſh appear in great quantities along ſhore, and reach *Hastings* in *November*. The fiſhery is very conſiderable, and adventurers from every country engage in it. A boat has ten laſt of 10,000 each. The fiſh which are not ſent to *London* freſh are ſalted or cured as red herrings: the nets reſemble thoſe uſed in the *Mackarel* fiſhery, only the meſhes are ſmaller; they are about twenty feet deep, and are left to ſink of themſelves.

PILCHARDS. The congenerous *Pilchards* are ſometimes taken here in the *Mackarel* nets, but in very ſmall quantities.

Soles,

Soles, the other ſtaple fiſh, are taken in trawls, in great numbers. The fiſhery begins in *April*, and continues all the ſummer. In *April* 1794 the weight of two tons were caught in one night. I ſaw, in the ſame month, a heap of *Soles* on the market beach, none of which were leſs than nineteen inches long. The other congenerous fiſhes were *Turbots*, generally very indifferent; *Brills*, or *Pearl*; *Smear-dabs*, *Plaice* and *Flounders*. SOLES.

Various kinds of *Rays* are taken here: ſuch as, the *Skate*, Br. Zool. II. No. 30; the *Sharp-nosed*, No. 31; the *Fuller*, No. 53; the *Thornback*; the *Sand Ray*, which has ſharp ſlender ſpines on the edges, oppoſite to the eyes; minute ſpines along the edges of the fins, and upon the fins, like the *Fuller*; the back and tail ſhagreened, marked with round black ſpots; the teeth ſharp and ſlender.

A *Ray*, not uncommon on the *Flintſhire* coaſts, twenty-one inches long, of which the tail is eleven: the noſe is pointed, and ſemi-tranſparent; two ſpines above each eye, and three placed in a row on the back; three rows on the tail, of which the middle runs far up the back; edges of the body from the noſe to the anal fin rough, with rows of minute ſpines; back quite ſmooth, of a fine pale brown,

regularly marked with circular black ſpots; their ſkin is flat, and ſmooth.

SHARKS. Of the *Shark* genus the *Angel-fish* is not uncommon. The *Smooth Sharks*, or *Topes*, are very numerous; they grow to the length of four feet. I ſaw opened ſeveral of this ſpecies, and can vouch for the truth of the young entering the mouth of the parent in time of danger, and taking refuge in the ſtomach. I have ſeen from twelve to twenty taken out of a ſingle *Tope*, each eleven or twelve inches long. This ſpecies is ſplit, ſalted, and eaten.

PORBEAGLE. I here met with the *Porbeagle* of Mr. *Iago*, ſee Br. Zool. III. No. 49; the length was three feet nine inches, the thickeſt circumference two feet and an inch. It is a rare ſpecies, allied to the *Beaumaris* ſhark.

The greater and leſſer *Spotted Dog-fish* are very numerous.

ANGLER. The common *Angler* is frequently caught here, and ſometimes of an enormous ſize: from the vaſt width of the mouth, it is called here the *Kettle-maw*.

LAUNCE. The *Launce*, and two ſpecies of *Weevers*, are very com-

two inches deep, the weight of two pounds, and is a firm well-taſted fiſh. The fiſhermen have a great dread of the ſpines, and cut them off as ſoon as taken.

The *Cod-fiſh* tribe are rather ſcarce, except the *Whitings*, which are ſometimes caught in *Mackarel* nets, but chiefly with hooks. They are taken in *April*, but the beſt ſeaſon is in *October*. I ſaw here the *Common Cod*, the *Whiting-pout*, the *Coal-fiſh*, and the *Fire-bei* COD.

The *Doree* is frequently taken: I ſaw one of fifteen pounds weight, and the length of three quarters of a yard. I ſaw here the lunulated *Gilt-head* and ancient *Wraſſe*, the *Baſſe*, and red or ſtriped *Surmullet*; the laſt ſmall. The red and the grey *Gurnards* were common. *Salmons* are unknown here, which I am told is the caſe on all chalky coaſts. The *Gar*, or *Needle-fiſh*, are often ſeen here, and of great lengths. I ſhall not digreſs improperly in ſaying that the *Razor-bills* and *Guillemots*, inhabitants of *Beachy-head*, are frequently caught in the *Mackarel* nets, unwarily diving in purſuit of the fiſh. DOREE. RAZOR-BI

Prawns are, in their ſeaſon, taken in vaſt abundance near the ſhores, which wanting rocks to give ſhelter to the *Lob-* PRAWNS.

sters and *Crabs*, thoſe delicacies are brought from the more diſtant parts to the eaſt.

CORALLINES. Variety of *Corallines* are found on the coaſt of this country and that of *Kent*. Many of them are engraven in the ingenious hiſtory of that claſs of Natural Hiſtory, ſo admirably managed by my friend the late Mr. *Ellis*, to whom *Linnæus* gave the title of *Lynceus Ellisius*; but, for ſome years before his death, by too great an exertion of his *Lyncean* faculties, he was totally deprived of even the common bleſſing of ſight.

VERMES. That curious Vermes the *Doris Argo* of *Linnæus*, and the *Lemon* of the Br. Zool. IV. No. 22, tab. 22, has been found on this coaſt: it is alſo moſt admirably engraved by the Rev. Mr. *Cordiner*, in the third number of his Views in *Scotland*, with the full expanſion of all its ramifications: it is called the *Lemon*, from its colour reſembling that fruit.

OLD TOWN. The more antient town ſtands on the weſt ſide of the *Steyne*, and even it muſt have been conſiderably prior to the middle of laſt century, before which *West-street* had been built. Since that time the town has been extended conſiderably farther weſt, and is ſtill increaſing: it is of a ſquare form, and conſiſts of ſeveral parallel ſtreets, which finiſh at the

the ſouth cliff, on which is a pleaſant walk above the beach. This place has ſcarcely any trade except that of coal for the uſe of the inhabitants. The road is moſt dangerous; ſhips cannot continue there long in ſafety, and there are too frequent inſtances of ſhipwrecks beneath the very cliffs. The fiſheries, and the reſort of company, are the great ſupport of *Brighthelmſtone*: the viſitants may ſupply their wants from a number of ſhops uncommonly well furniſhed. There are in ſome of the ſtreets a few good houſes, but in general they are ſmall, adapted to the ſtate of the generality of the inhabitants: there are no lanes or croſs ſtreets, nor have the parallel ſtreets any other communication than alleys, or, as they are called here, *twittings*, narrow paſſages often not three feet wide, ſcarcely pervious by two bulky people, ſhould they chance to meet.

ROAD FOR SHIPS.

STREETS.

Tradition ſays, that much of this town had been devoured by the ſea; which is not unlikely, but the loſs has been amply repaired. The ſmall fortreſs erected here in 1539, by *Henry*, was partly ſtanding in 1761, when Mr. *Groſe* made a drawing of the ruins: ſince that time it has been totally carried away, to form a road on its ſite.

In *West-ſtreet* ſtands the houſe in which *Charles II.* ſlept (*October* 14, 1651) the night before he effected his eſcape to *France*,

CHARLES II. HIS ESCAPE.

France, after the battle of *Worcester*. At that time it was kept by one *Smith*, who had lived about the Court, having been one of the late King's guards. He immediately knew his gueſt, but had too much loyalty to betray him. *Smith* (ſays *Carte*, iv. 650.) came into the room after ſupper, when the King was alone leaning with his hand on a chair, and, ſuddenly kiſſing the hand, ſaid, "God bleſs you, wherever you go! I don't doubt, before I die, to be a lord, and my wife a lady." The king laughed, but immediately ſtopt all further diſcourſe by going into another room.

WEST BATTERY. The moſt remote part of the town on one ſide is the weſt battery, conſiſting of a few pieces of cannon, and of late ſome attendant buildings for the accommodation of the officers and for other purpoſes, a number of artillery-men being always quartered here for the ſervice of each battery.

The north ſtreet aſcends from near the *Castle Inn* to a NEW CHAPEL. ſmall diſtance of the church. A chapel has been juſt finiſhed near the ſouth end of this ſtreet, at the expence of the preſent Vicar, who is to be repaid by the rent of the pews. Contiguous to the chapel are the *Spring Gardens*, or public walks, exceedingly well adapted for the purpoſe, being both pleaſant and calm retreats on this ſtormy ſhore.

The

The church is ſeated on a lofty eminence, at a moſt inconvenient diſtance from the inhabitants. It is a good landmark for mariners: poſſibly that might have been one motive for building it there; another, that the ſailors might have opportunity of offering up their prayers to their patron *St. Nicholas*, to whom the church is dedicated, as they ſailed beneath. CHURCH.

On an altar tomb near the ſouth ſide of the church is the following memorial of the loyalty and ſervices of *Nicholas Tattersal*, maſter of the ſmall bark which, in defiance of all danger, conveyed *Charles II.* ſafe to *France*: that Prince, after experiencing a long ſeries of miraculous eſcapes ſubſequent to the battle of *Worcester*, was at length conducted by his faithful friends to *Brighthelmstone*, which was thought a more ſecure place to meet at, than at *Shoreham* where his veſſel lay. His Majeſty was immediately known by *Tattersal*, for it ſeems he had been taken by the King when Prince, with his own and ſeveral other veſſels belonging to this town, in 1648. The man behaved with unſhaken loyalty, and, conveying him to *Shoreham*, ſet ſail on *October* 16th, and landed him in the night in a creek not far from *Fescamp* in *Normandy*.

" P. M. S.

" P. M. S.

" Captain *Nicholas Tatterſal*, through whoſe prudence, valour and " loyalty, *Charles II.* King of *England*, after he had eſcaped the ſword of " his mercileſs rebels, and his forces received a fatal overthrow at *Wor-* " *ceſter*, *September* the 3d, 1651, was faithfully preſerved and conveyed " to *France*, departed this life the 26th of *July* 1674.

" Within this marble monument doth lie,
" Approved faith, honour, and loyalty;
" In this cold clay he has now ta'en up his ſtation,
" Who once preſerv'd the Church, the Crown and Nation:
" When *Charles* the Great was nothing but a breath,
" This valiant ſoul ſtept 'tween him and death:
" Uſurpers' threats, nor tyrant rebels' frown,
" Could not affright his duty to the Crown:
" Which glorious act of his for Church and State
" Three Princes in one day did gratulate,
" Profeſſing all to him in debts to be,
" As all the world are to his memory.
" Since earth could not reward the worth him given,
" He now receives it from the King of Heaven.
" In the ſame cheſt one Jewel more you have,
" The partner of his virtues, bed, and grave."

Soon after the Reſtoration, *Tattersal* brought his veſſel up the river *Thames*, and moored oppoſite to *Whitehall*, in remembrance of his Majeſty's eſcape. An annuity was granted to that loyal ſailor, and his heirs, for ever, of 100l. a year; but for a conſiderable time paſt it has been diſcontinued.

In

In the church-yard is inſcribed on a head-ſtone, dated 1779, the following admirable admonition :

" The hour conceal'd, and ſo remote the fear,
" Death ſtill draws nearer, never ſeeming near."

BEAUTIFUL EPITAPH.

Within the church is a moſt curious antient font, of a circular form, with numbers of ſmall figures cut around, repreſenting our Saviour, and the Apoſtles ; the firſt, bleſſing the bread and wine at the Laſt Supper.

The Author of *Britannia Magna*, V, 511, ſays that the church is a vicarage, but meanly endowed. The Vicar claims the old epiſcopal cuſtom of a penny per head, (commonly called *ſmoke-money*, or *garden-penny* ;) as alſo he requires, as his due, a quarter of a ſhare out of all fiſhing veſſels, which formerly was very advantageous to the incumbent when the town was in its proſperity, but now it is of no conſiderable profit to him. He alſo tells us, that formerly was another church near the middle of the town, which, as is ſaid, was burnt down ſome years ago by the *French*.

At a conſiderable height above the church, on the ſummit, are the foundations of ſome very antient buildings, of a form reſembling thoſe of the *Pharos* near *Holyhead*, the which I have deſcribed at p. 278 of Vol. IV. of my *Welsh*

A PHARO.

Tours. The very apt ſituation of thoſe in queſtion makes me not heſitate to pronounce their ſuperſtructure to have been deſigned for the ſame uſe.

ANTIENT STATE OF THE TOWN.

In reſpect to the antient ſtate of the town, we can only add, that it was once defended by walls, and that Queen *Elizabeth* had built four gates: of the former there are not the leaſt traces; of the latter the eaſtern is ſaid by Mr. *Gough* to have been pulled down of late years. Mr. *Grose* (article *Sussex)* has preſerved the form of the block-houſe built by *Henry VIII.* in 1539; it is now entirely loſt. Tradition ſays, that there had been a ſtreet beneath the cliff of this part of the range; but it muſt long ſince have been loſt, "for within the memory of man," ſays Mr. *Grose*, "the ſea has gained fifty yards upon the land of this clayey ſhore."

All the neighbourhood of *Brighthelmstone* abounds with antiquities of very high date indeed. *British* encampments or poſts on the ſummits of ſeveral of the hills: they ſeem common to moſt parts of *Britain*, but are moſt common on the maritime. I have taken notice frequently of them in my Travels: I may direct my reader to my Tours in *Scotland* and *Wales*.

The neareſt to *Brighthelmstone* is on the eaſt ſide, and is

called the *Whitehawk.* I think it takes in part of the race-ground; the entrance is on the north. It ſlopes ſteeply to the eaſt and weſt, and more gradually to the ſea; the upper part, or that on the plain, or more acceſſible, is ſtrengthened by dykes and foſſes, as uſual in works of this kind There are ſeveral others within no great diſtance, ſuch as *Highdown*, *Cissbury-hill*, *Wolsonbury*, *Ditchling*, two on *Caburn-hill* near *Lewes*, *Holinsbury*, and the *Devil's-dike.*

The laſt is five miles from *Brighthelmstone*, and is remarkable for its ſtrength.. The poſt itſelf is called *Poorman's-walls:* it is of a very conſiderable extent, and of an oblong form: the ſouth end is defended by a foſs and very lofty dike extending to the edge of what may properly be called the *Devil's-dike*, a vaſt natural hollow of great depth, ſloped by art on both ſides, but, on that which is part of the camp, ſkirted by a terrace; the bottom is levelled by art, which is very apparent at one angle: one ſide of this poſt is very ſteep, and the foſs on that part very weak; within them, and near the end, a great tumulus, poſſibly the place of interment of ſome mighty chieftain.

An oblong ridged hill, in form of a ſaddle, riſes above. Beneath is a hollow, called, from the ſhape of the hill, *Saddle-*

combe; the laſt ſyllable is aſſuredly corrupted from *Cwm*, the uſual *Welsh* or *British* for ſimilar concavities.

The proſpect from the north ſide of this coaſt is very extenſive, of a level country much incloſed, rich, and diverſified with ſmall woods.

In *May* 1793 a cauſe diſtreſsful to a parent occaſioned my family and myſelf to make *Brighthelmstone* our reſidence during ſome weeks. I eſteemed it a peculiar good fortune to meet at that place *John Trayton Fuller* eſq. of *Ashdown-house*, in this county. He felt my ſituation, he himſelf being the parent of ten children by the worthy daughter of our boaſted hero, *George Augustus Elliot* baron *Heathfield*. It was with great ſatisfaction that I formed with him a friendſhip, ſpontaneouſly offered to me from the motive of humanity, and a wiſh to alleviate the anxiety which preyed on my mind. With much judgment he made uſe of my favourite amuſement as the means, and introduced me to ſeveral places I had not viſited.

PRESTON-HALL. I had before found my way to *Preston-hall*, a large houſe about a mile and a half to the north of *Brighthelmstone*, near a ſmall village of the ſame name, ſurrounded with a few trees,

trees, as uſual with the ſeats built at the bottoms of the naked downs.

On leaving *Brighthelmstone* we took the road to *New Shoreham*, about ſix miles diſtant; the firſt four was over dreary downs conſiſting of chalk beneath the turf. This ſtratum runs as low as the church we had left, near which is a vaſt chalk-pit. At the end of four miles we arrived in a good incloſed country, though ſtill with very few trees; but the land was rich, and formed a gentle ſlope to the ſea. To the north we left *Portslade*, a village and tower-ſteeple; to the ſouth, *Southwich*, with a ſpire-ſteeple emboſomed in trees.

NEW SHOREHAM.

New Shoreham lay before us in a wet flat; its large church and great tower-ſteeple, backed by a long wood, looked to advantage after our tedious journey over the naked downs; but to the weſt and to the north appear the ſame dreary heights: to *Shoreham* we paſſed over a level tract, open, and rich in corn.

The town is built in a ſcattered manner, and chiefly inhabited by ſeafaring people. It muſt have been a conſiderable port in 1347, as it contributed twenty ſhips and three hundred and twenty-nine mariners to the expedition of that

year: it is not a corporated town, but has the privilege of ſending two members ever ſince the year 1294; they are elected by the principal inhabitants, in number about ſeventy, and returned by the conſtables.

CHURCH. The church is a large and magnificent pile, built in form of a *Greek* croſs; it ſeems to have been erected at different times: there are in many parts round arches and maſſy pillars with ſculptured capitals, ſuch as were in uſe in the *Norman* days. One of the arches under the tower is particularly grand, and the column lofty. Probably this church might have grown ruinous by time, and have been reſtored in the defective parts in the Gothic ſtyle, for ſuch prevails in ſeveral places. On each ſide of the chancel are galleries with obtuſe arches to the openings; the roof is ſtone: only the choir and two aiſles remain; all the reſt have long ſince fallen to ruin.

In this town had been a priory of *Carmelites*, as *Tanner* ſays, founded by Sir *John de Mowbray*; I imagine the unfortunate knight who ſuffered with particular circumſtances of ignominy at *York*, in 1322*, for the ſhare he had in the rebellion of *Thomas* earl of *Lancaster*.

The

* *Dugdale's Baron.* I. 126, 127.

J Nixon Esq del

Newton sc

The harbour comes close up to the town, and winds, in form of a broad canal, a mile and a half eastward to the sea: ships which draw thirteen feet come up, but are left dry at low water. Many ships are built here, some of four hundred tons burthen, with wood brought from the wolds of the country, the remains of *Coed Andred*, the antient *Sylva Anderida*. HARBOUR.

At a mile's distance from *New Shoreham* I passed by the *Old*, a poor village with a small church, in the same form as that of *New Shoreham*, and within of the *Saxon* style, with round arches enriched with carving. It is dedicated to *St. Nicholas*; a saint, I imagine, the *Suth-Sexians* had a particular predilection for, by the number of churches they placed under his patronage. The tide once flowed by this place, and brought large vessels as far as *Brember*, three or four miles higher; but the navigation has long since been choked up. Before *Old Shoreham* is a marshy tract watered by the river *Adur*: its channel once ran on this side, but about thirty years ago was diverted towards *New Shoreham*, not only for the purpose of scouring the harbour, but for gaining much good land from the marshes, which now lets at twenty shillings an acre. As a proof that the sea had once occupied this tract, anchors have been found very far from the present shore. We crossed a very long new bridge OLD SHOREHAM.

of wood, and, aſcending a ſmall riſing, drank our tea at the village of *Lancing*.

Shorcham, and ſeveral other places in this neighbourhood, were the property of *William de Braose*, a nobleman, and native of *France*, or at leaſt of *French* extraction, who, in the time of *William the Conqueror*, beſtowed the church of *St. Nicholas*, that of *Brember*, and two others in the ſame county, on the Abbey of *St. Florence* at *Salmur* in *Anjou**: deſcended from him was the *William de Braose*, hanged by our Prince *Llewellyn the Great* at *Aber* in *Caernarvonshire*, for gallantry with the partner of his princely bed.

After a ſhort continuance of aſcent we dropt again into a *pais-bas*, continued from the flats near *Shorcham*, wet, but full of trees; to the north were the chalky downs. We got into a country with thick hedges and full of hedge-row elms —a very pleaſing change. Paſſed near the village of *Sompting*, and below us, near the ſea, *Broadwater*, the property of the *Camois*, who flouriſhed greatly from the time of *Henry III.* to that of *Edward IV.*

BROADWATER.

CISSBURY-HILL. To the right we ſaw *Cissbury*, a *Saxon* fortreſs, defended by a ſtrong foſs flung up by *Cissa*, third ſon to the *Ælla* we have

* *Alien Priories*, II. 81.—*Dugdale's Baron.* I. 414.

have before mentioned. There are numbers of theſe ports in the range of the Downs, moſt of which I ſhould attribute to the *Saxons*, formed during the times they were effecting the conqueſt of this country: the *Britons* made a vigorous defence, which obliged their invaders to ſtrengthen themſelves in poſts and encampments. Some might have been *British*, as we have numberleſs inſtances in many parts of our country.

Below us we left *Offington*, part of the great property of the *Wests* lords *Delawar* in this county. They were of a moſt conſiderable rank before they made this acquiſition, which came to them on the forfeiture of *John* duke of *Norfolk*, killed at the battle of *Bosworth*, in the cauſe of *Richard III.* OFFINGTON.

We aſcended and paſſed over *Clapham Common:* to the ſouth it ſloped beautifully, and beneath was ſkirted with a conſiderable quantity of wood: in the flat below was *West Tarring*, with its pretty ſpire-ſteeple.

On croſſing *Highdown-hill* we ſaw a curious monument, protected by rails, with a funebral yew at each corner, and a ſhrubbery adjacent, built by a miller ſtill living, for his place of interment: the monument is ſtrewed with many HIGHDOWN-HILL.

pious text out of the Burial-ſervice, and ſome poetical inſcriptions—the effuſions of his own muſe. He is ſaid to have his coffin ready; it runs on caſtors, and is wheeled every night under his bed: I was told that he is a ſtout, active, cheerful man; and, beſides his proper trade, carries on a very conſiderable one in ſmuggled goods.

From the heights is a vaſt proſpect of the rich extent of level country and fine wood, with the diſtant view of the *Isle of Wight.* We deſcended a ſteep hill, and croſſed a narrow tract of rich meadows: oppoſite to us was a range of lofty banks clothed with wood, diverſified every now and then with a contraſt of chalk which burſts out in the face of the cliffs. *Arundel Castle* filled one ſpace, and impended nobly over the river *Arun* and the ſubjacent meads.

ARUNDEL CASTLE.

We croſſed the bridge, and immediately entered the town of *Arundel*, which conſiſts chiefly of one handſome broad ſtreet running ſtraight up the ſteep ſlope of the hill, with the caſtle on the ſummit on one ſide, and the church on the other. The bridge croſſes the river *Arun*, which meanders beautifully along the meadows for numbers of miles. It brings up to the town, with the tide, veſſels of a hundred and fifty tons, and is navigable for barges twenty miles further: theſe carry manure and timber; much of the laſt is

ARUNDEL.

BRIDGE.

ſent

ſent to *Newcaſtle* to make rails for the collieries. There is a deſign of extending its utility as far as *Godalmin* in *Surry*. *Arundel* is about four miles from the ſea, in a direct line. *Mullets*, Br. Zool. III. No. 158, *Mugil Cephalus* of *Linnæus*, are common in the eſtuary, but far from being peculiar to theſe ports: they are frequent on moſt of our ſandy ſhores, eſpecially thoſe of our ſmaller bays which have an influx of freſh water, whither they reſort in ſhoals, and, like ſo many pigs, root in the ſand for worms and marine inſects. The inhabitants of *Arundel* boaſt of the ſuperior excellency of their *Mullets*. MULLETS.

Near the bridge is a remnant of the chapel built by *Thomas Fitz-Alan* earl of *Arundel* (who died in 1415) in honour of the Bleſſed Virgin*; a ſquare building, with a Gothic window at the eaſt end. It is now called *Pinker-land*. ANTIENT CHAPEL.

In the time of *Edward II.* here was a houſe of *Black Friars*, granted by *Henry VIII.*, on the diſſolution, to *Edward Myllet*. We firſt viſited the church, which we found in a condition moſt ſhamefully ruinous in the inſide. The chancel is the repoſitory of a numerous group of magnificent tombs, containing the duſt of its once potent lords. CHURCH.

* *Dugdale's Baron.* 1, 326.

TOMB OF THOMAS FIFTH EARL OF ARUNDEL.

The firſt is that of *Thomas Fitz-Alan*, fifth earl of *Arundel*, a beardleſs figure in white marble, recumbent, in his robes and coronet, with a horſe at his feet. He married, in 1405, *Beatrix*, natural daughter of *John the Baſtard*, King of *Portugal*. The King and Queen honoured the nuptials in *London* with their preſence: he died in 1416.

HIS COUNTESS BEATRIX.

His counteſs *Beatrix* lies here under a rich canopy of Gothic work, and on an altar tomb; ſhe has on a vaſt cap, and is dreſſed in her robes, with two little dogs holding up the bottom. Twenty-eight monkiſh *pleureurs* and numbers of ſhields are round the tomb. *Dugdale* ſays ſhe ſurvived him, and became the wife of *John* earl of *Huntingdon*.

HER WOMAN AGNES.

I muſt place next to the Counteſs her woman *Agnes*, wife of *Thomas Salmon*. A braſs placed in a flag repreſents her in full length, and a broken one of her huſband.—The inſcription is thus:—"Hic jacet *Thomas Salmon*, "armiger, nup. curiæ d^ni *Henrici* quinti nup. "*Regis Angliæ*, et *Agnes* ux. ejus, aliàs dict. *Dolyver*, "nup. de *Portugalliæ* principalis, nup. *mulier* illuſtris d^næ "*Beatricis* comitiſſæ *Arundel* et *Surr*. Qui quidem *Thomas* "obiit xxiii° die mensis *Maii* anno D^ni milleſimo ccccxxx; "et poſtea *Agnes* obiit penultimo die menſ. *Maii* anno D^ni "milleſimo ccccxviii. Quor. animat. ppitietur Deus. Amen."

It

It is remarkable, that the ſame term *mulier*, or *woman*, is ſtill retained by Ladies of high rank, as was in the days of this illegitimate offspring of *Portugal*.

In armour, and with upliftcd hands, in a ſhort mantle, recumbent on a tomb of Gothic work, and open in front, lies *John* earl of *Arundel*. Beneath, in the hollow of the tomb, he again appears in his ſhroud, emaciated by death, well cut in white marble—too well to afford any but humiliating reflections. JOHN EARL OF ARUNDEL.

The next is a plain altar tomb, raiſed a ſtep above the floor: it is placed in a ſmall oratory, beneath a vaſt canopy, ſupported by four pillars of *Petworth* marble, richly carved; the rails of the ſame material: the canopy and ſides very highly ornamented, and decorated with an oſtentatious diſplay of family-arms. This contains the aſhes of *Thomas* ninth earl of *Arundel*, and his counteſs *Margaret*, daughter of *Richard Widville* earl of *Rivers*, ſlain at *Banbury* in the reign of *Edward IV.* He died in 1524, without any thing more memorable than being ſent, with others of the nobility, by *Henry VII.* into *Flanders*, to ſupport the emperor *Maximilian* againſt the intrigues of the *French* among his ſubjects. THOMAS NINTH EARL OF ARUNDEL.

ORATORY. There is another oratory of far ſuperior elegance, ſupported alſo by four pillars moſt beautifully carved, and before them are three wreathed columns of uncommon lightneſs and beauty. Within is an altar tomb richly carved, and on it a leſſer of elegant Gothic workmanſhip. On this are recumbent *William* earl of *Arundel*, firſt of the name, and his counteſs *Joan*, (ſiſter of the famous *Richard Nevil*, the king-making earl of *Warwick*,) both in their robes: her head is reclined; at her feet is a griffin, and at his a horſe: on her head is an oblong diadem, on his a round one. He died in 1487, after enjoying great offices towards the latter end of the reign of *Henry VI.* and the whole of that of *Edward IV.*

In a chapel on the north ſide is an altar tomb, with carved ſides: the braſſes on the top are loſt. This contained the remains of *Alianore*, daughter of Sir *John Berkley* of *Beverſton* in *Gloucestershire*, widow of the ſtout *John* earl of *Arundel*, well known by the name of Sir *John Arundel*, who ſo valiantly defended *Southampton* againſt the *French**, in the reign of *Richard II.* She was a great benefactreſs to this church, where ſhe directed her body to be interred, after twice more experiencing the ſweets of matrimony; for ſhe gave her hand, after the death of Sir *John*, to Sir *Edward Poinings* knt. and again to Sir *Walter Hungerford*. She was mother

* *Dugdale's Baron.* 1, 321.

mother to the *William* earl of *Arundel*, the laſt we have mentioned. She bequeathed to him a golden chalice, a ruby ring, and a hundred pounds: her children by her other huſbands were remembered by ſplendid bequeſts*.

A very long inſcription commemorates the virtues of *Henry* laſt earl of the line of *Fitz-Alan*; a favourite with *Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary* and *Elizabeth*. He was active in aſſerting the right of *Mary*, when the nobility aſſembled at *Baynard Caſtle*; and ſallied out to oppoſe *Dudley* duke of *Northumberland*, then in arms to place his innocent daughter-in-law on an uſurped throne. He married two wives, both of whom he buried; and in his old age fell in love with his royal miſtreſs: ſhe was not diſpoſed to favour the addreſſes of antient ſuitors. He ſpent vaſt ſums in the romantic purſuit: failing in his object, to alleviate his chagrin, he went abroad and took to deeds of arms: he viſited *Hungary*, on a rumour of a war againſt the *Turks*; and returned with a perfect cure, for he lived till the year 1580. It is recorded that he was the firſt who introduced coaches into *England*; an indulgence that *Elizabeth* ſeems not to have had the luxury to favour.

An inſcription informs us of the death of his only ſon *Henry*,

* *Dugdale's Baron.* I. 323.

Henry, who died at *Brussels* during his life: after his deceaſe, the great name of *Howard* ſucceeded to the title.—*Philip*, ſon of *Thomas* the attainted duke of *Norfolk*, was the firſt, in right of his mother, daughter of the laſt earl. He, for his practices in favour of the unhappy *Mary Stuart*, was brought to his trial, convicted, and died in the *Tower*. *Thomas*, the virtuous earl, ſo diſadvantageouſly recorded by Lord *Clarendon*, was brought here from *Padua*, the place of his deceaſe; but reſts here without an epitaph.

The duſt of a *Plebeian*, by ſpecial favour, obtained admiſſion into this repoſitory of noble putridity. *Robert Spylnenis*, who died aged ſeventy-three in 1633, had this favour out of reſpect to his long and faithful ſervices to the family, having ſerved as houſe-ſteward, during twenty-three years, to *Anne* counteſs dowager of *Arundel*.

CHURCH DESCRIBED.

The church is a large Gothic pile, with vaſt arches and cluſtered pillars, and the ſupport of its central tower very grand; but the ſuperſtructure has long ſince been demoliſhed, and its place ſupplied by a very inſignificant bit of a ſpire. The church was originally dedicated to the favourite *St. Nicholas*: it did belong to a ſmall cell of black monks, ſubordinate to the monaſtery at *Secz* in *Normandy*, beſtowed on that houſe by *Robert de Belesme* earl of *Arundel*, co-

temporary with *Henry I.* *Richard* earl of *Arundel*, in 1379, obtained leave to found in the caſtle a conſiderable chauntry: this ſeems not to have been completed, for his ſon *Richard*, with the permiſſion of the monaſtery of *Seez*, got leave that the priory of *St. Nicholas* ſhould be extinguiſhed, that the church ſhould be made collegiate, and ſtyled the College of the *Holy Trinity*. This continued till the diſſolution, when its revenues, according to *Dugdale*, were found to be in the whole 263l. 14s. 9d.; and on the ſurrender was granted to its patron, *Henry* earl of *Arundel*. COLLEGIATE.

The caſtle (which had flouriſhed in the *Saxon* times) ſtands on the oppoſite ſide of the way to the church. The caſtle, with the manor annexed, gives to the poſſeſſors the inſeparable honour of Earl, without any other creation. The Conqueror beſtowed them on *Roger de Mont-Gomeri*, ſometimes called *Roger de Belesme*, a place in *Normandy*: he is ſaid to have rebuilt the caſtle. *Robert de Montgomeri*, third in ſucceſſion, rebelled againſt *Henry I.* and, in 1102, forfeited his honours, and was expelled the kingdom. THE CASTLE.

The *De Albinis*, another *Norman* race, ſucceeded, and held it in the perſons of four of that name: *Hugh*, who died in 1243, was the laſt. The *Fitz-Alans* next became maſters; *Richard* was the firſt in right of his anceſtreſs

Isabel, ſiſter to *Hugh de Albini*, and one of his coheirs, and to whom, on the partition of his property, *Arundel* fell. The reſt of the ſucceſſion has been before related.

The greater part of the caſtle is on the brink of the eminence impending over the *Arun* and its beautiful meads; other parts under the ſhade of moſt venerable trees: the entrance is under a great ſquare tower, ſtrengthened by leſſer, of the ſame form, on each ſide. The court is oblong and very large, bounded on one part by a ruined building, with lofty windows and vaſt fire place, and which probably was the great convivial hall of feudal days. Another part ſhews the veſtiges of the antient chapel.

A ſtrong embattled wall unites the gateway with the great keep which ſtands on a lofty artificial mount; the approach to it is through a ſquare tower, (called *Bevis*'s, from its imaginary founder,) and through a door once guarded by its portcullis; a draw-bridge alſo gave further difficulty in the paſſage. The keep is circular, and about ſixty-eight feet in diameter: in the middle is the dungeon, a vault about ten feet high, acceſſible by a flight of ſteps, and about fifteen feet ſix by nine feet nine in extent. The baſe of the mount is ſurrounded with a deep foſs: a long ſtretch of wall, ſtrengthened with ſquare towers or buttreſſes, extends

J Vixon Esq. del.

INSIDE VIEW of ARUNDELL CASTLE

tends from the keep, and ſkirts the edge of the ſteep. The longeſt ſide impends over the woody bank, high above the *Arun*, and unites with an antient habitable part that faces the river, ſtrengthened on the outſide by buttreſſes. Adjoining to that is a brick building, the work of *Thomas* eighth duke of *Norfolk*.

Mr. *Wyndham*, the chaplain of the antient religion of the place, ſhewed me every civility; he led me through the different apartments. In the chapel is, over the altar, a very fine Nativity.

The drawing-room is hung with old tapeſtry. Among the portraits is one of the Ducheſs of Duke *Edward*, a daughter of Mr. *Blount* of *Blogden* in *Devonshire*. I remember their Graces, at *Holywell*, in vain imploring the interceſſion of *St. Winifred* to bleſs them with an heir to their great fortunes. PORTRAITS.

Cardinal *Howard*, in ermine, and with dark hair: he became a *Dominican* at the age of fifteen, and, in 1675, advanced to the purple: he was, like cardinal *Alan*, who lived in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, called the Cardinal of *England*. He was a humane and benevolent character, and uſually viſited by the *Engliſh* travellers, of whom he was fond of attempting the converſion.

A fine full-length of the laſt *Fitz-Alan* earl of *Arundel*, done in his youthful days, the work of *Holbein*: he is dreſſed in a bonnet and feather, black cloak ermined; rich jacket and ſword, a three-quarter piece.

Another of his Son, *Henry* lord *Maltravers*, dreſſed in black, with a ruff, leaning on his ſword. By his death at *Brussels*, in 1556, the father foreſaw the extinction of his great and antient race in the male line.

Pope Innocent IX., a meagre face, in the action of bleſſing.

James II. and his ſecond wife: full lengths.

The late Duke of *Norfolk*, and his Ducheſs *Catharine Brockholes*, in their robes. His Grace was an author, and publiſhed memoirs of his family.

A curious portrait of his Son, the preſent Duke, is deſigned for this caſtle: a vaſt picture of his Grace, in the character of *Solomon*, ſeated in an elevated ſtate, holding a jovial cup over his head in his right hand, and with his left inviting the Queen of *Sheba*, who ſits at table, to partake of a fine collation; a prieſt and various attendants are in waiting*.

The little I can collect relative to the greater events of this

* Painted by *Hamilton*, and expoſed in the Exhibition of *May* 1790, at the *Royal Academy*.

this fortreſs are as follow:—When *Robert de Belesme* entered into rebellion againſt *Henry I.* in the year 1101, that Prince immediately beſieged *Arundel Castle*: it was at that time a place of great ſtrength, the Earl being eſteemed the moſt ſkilled of any of his days in the ſcience of fortification. The garriſon declined to ſurrender, being determined on a defence till their maſter's pleaſure was known. At length the Earl, finding the King too powerful to be reſiſted, directed the Governor to ſurrender this and all his ſtrong holds, and retired a baniſhed man to his eſtates in *Normandy*.

Henry had veſted this caſtle and manor in his ſecond Queen, *Adeliza*, as her dower. She made it her reſidence on his death in 1135, and ſoon after, by her marriage with *William de Albini*, conveyed to him thoſe and the attendant honour. She took part with the Empreſs *Maud*, and received her in the caſtle with the utmoſt hoſpitality; but, notwithſtanding the great ſtrength of the place, ſhe was ſo terrified at the approach of *Stephen*, that ſhe thought proper to excuſe herſelf, by pleading the claim *Maud* had on her by all the ties of relationſhip. *Stephen*, knowing the ſtrength of the caſtle, admitted her plea, and permitted the retreat of the Empreſs, thinking it ſafer to attack her in the open field.

I can

I can diſcover nothing further of any importance till the Civil Wars of the laſt century, when, in the year 1643, it was ſeized and garriſoned by the Royaliſts under Lord *Hopton*, but retaken by the active *Waller*, after a very ſhort ſiege, in the *December* of the ſame year. The learned and eminent Mr. *Chillingworth* was here taken priſoner: he had accompanied Lord *Hopton* in his march, and being indiſpoſed by the great ſeverity of the weather, choſe to repoſe here as a place of ſecurity. As ſoon as he was diſcovered, he was ſo perſecuted by the fierce and zealous Divines who attended the parliamentary army, that his illneſs increaſed to a dangerous degree: he was removed to *Chichester*, where he ſoon died. His antagoniſt *Cheynell*, a noted preſbyterian clergyman, attended him to the grave, and pronounced over him a moſt ridiculous and fanatical oration; and threw into the grave Mr. *Chillingworth*'s famous book, *The Religion of Protestants*, as he ſaid, "that it might rot and ſee corruption with him."

CHILLINGWORTH.

May 4th.—We left *Arundel* this morning, and continued our journey towards *Chichester*, twelve miles diſtant: the road was beautifully adorned with fine beech, and bounded by hedge-row trees, varied in places with woods of oak or open fields. At this time it was enlivened with crowds of well-dreſſed female peaſants; the young in grey-coloured

WILL.M HARVEY M.D.

petticoats, the elder in ſober black: the men had chiefly ſmock frocks over their clothes, and often were mounted on pretty ponies. The country we paſſed over was moſtly flat, excepting one deſcent and aſcent. On the right is *Slindon*, the ſeat of Lord *Newburgh*. The country beyond riſes conſiderably; part is clothed with fine woods, part conſiſts of naked downs, or downs chequered with groves. The view to the ſouth is an extenſive flat, bounded by the ſea, which, in ſome places, commits conſiderable ravages on the land. The nature of the ſhore, from the mouth of *Arundel* harbour, is as dangerous as the reſt: four miles diſtant from its entrance is a group of rocks, riſing out of the beach, called *Middleton-ledge*. The church of the ſame name, adjacent to them, is in continual riſk of deſtruction from the waves.

SLINDON.

STATE OF THE COAST.

Four or five miles to the ſouth-eaſt is *Middle-ledge*, conſiſting of a bank and rocks, remote from ſhore, and highly dangerous.

Bognor-rocks are a group which riſe near the coaſt, and run two miles into the ſea, with a curvature to the eaſt; and about three quarters of a mile to the weſt is a leſſer cluſter, called *Barn-rocks*, projecting only a ſmall way into the waves.

Pagham,

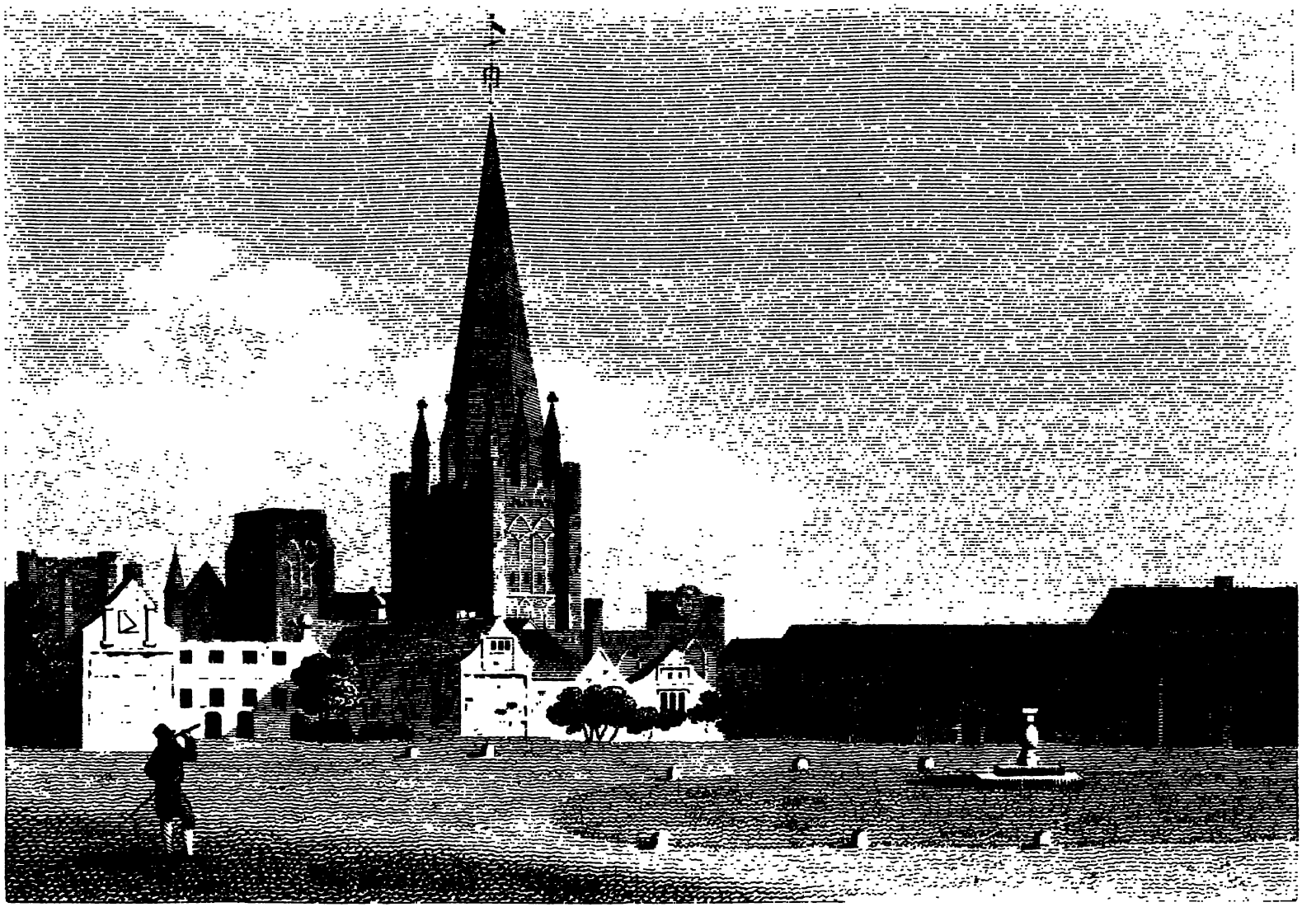
SELSEY OR PAGHAM HARBOUR.

Pagham or *Selsey-harbour* has a narrow entrance, with two iſles before the mouth: it is a tide harbour, an irregular expanſe, running the country in an irregular form. In a place called the *Park*, on the outſide of the entrance, is good anchorage in four and a half fathoms of water. The iſle, more properly peninſula, of *Selsey*, projects far to the ſouth, and gives protection to the veſſels from the weſterly winds; its extremity is named *Selsey-bill:* before it are two or three ſand-banks, ſome mixed with black, and called the *malt-owers* and the *sea-owers*; the laſt covered with two fathoms of water at the ebb.

SELSEY ISLE.

Selsey Isle is famous in eccleſiaſtical hiſtory: *Wilfred* archbiſhop of *York*, in 666, ſtomaching an affront offered to him by king *Egfrid*, retired to this place, and was highly favoured by *Edelwalch* the Lord of the iſle, who beſtowed it on the exiled Prelate; here he converted numbers to Chriſtianity. He found them, at his arrival, periſhing with famine: notwithſtanding the neighbouring ſea ſwarmed with fiſh, yet his converts were ſo ignorant that they knew not even the art of catching them; but by his inſtructions they ſoon acquired plenty of corporal as well as ſpiritual food. To this day *Selsey* is famous for its excellent *cockles*, as it is alſo for its *prawns*, which are ſent by land-carriage to add to the luxuries of the *London* markets.

Here



Nixon Eng. del. Comte sc.

CHICHESTER

Here he founded a monaſtery, and eſtabliſhed a biſhoprick: he was the firſt biſhop, and was ſucceeded b ytwenty-one prelates, till the Conqueror removed the See to *Chichester*, in favour of his chaplain *Stigand*.

From *Selsey-hill* the land trends to the north-weſt as far as the entrance of *Chichester-harbour*: the intervening ſea has a bottom of hard ſand and gravel.

This tract was in old times called *Cymenes ora*, from the landing of *Cymen* and his two brothers, ſons of *Ella*, who, in the year 477, came here in three ſhips, ſlew numbers of the *Britons*, and forced the reſt to fly for ſafety into the great *Cocd Andred**. The place has loſt its name, but is ſuppoſed to have been not remote from *Wittering*, a village at the weſtern end: this is evident by the grant of it, by *Ceadwalla* ſucceſſor to *Edelwalch*, to the church of *Selsey*. CYMENES ORA.

I now reſume my road, which, near *Chichester*, grows open, and thin of trees. We entered the city on the ſite of the *north gate*, and drove directly to the Deanry. CHICHESTER.

Here we paſſed a very cheerful day in walking, and talking over the curioſities of the place, paſt adventures, &c. &c.

* *Sax. Chron.* p. 14.

in company with two beautiful and agreeable daughters, who entertained us in the moſt exquiſite manner by their vivacity and unaffected behaviour. Under their conduct we

CATHEDRAL. made the tour of the city. We firſt viſited the Cathedral. The whole quarter of the city had been given by its firſt *Norman* lord, *Hugh de Montgomeri*, for this and other pious purpoſes. We entered its precincts under the *canons' gate*, and approached it by the ſolemn cloiſters. The entrance is through a way divided by a fine pillar into two Gothic arches: on one ſide are four Gothic ſtalls of ſtone; the door is a Gothic arch: at the weſt end of the church is a porch divided in the ſame manner by a pillar into two entrances. Within are two tombs, each beneath a Gothic arch. This church was originally built by *Ralfe* the third biſhop, after the removal of the See from *Selsey*, cotemporary with *William Rufus*. In his days the King, favouring the marriage of prieſts, accepted a ſum of money to wink at the reaſonable cuſtom. This, *Ralfe* called the tribute of fornication, and ſtoutly reſiſted the payment in his dioceſe.—The round arches in the nave, and the clumſy pillars, ſquare, and with round ſemi-pillars, are part of his work. The whole was burnt in 1114: but he rebuilt it in a manner worthy of himſelf; for he was ſaid to have been of "very high ſtature, and not leſse high of minde." In 1180 the city and church were again deſtroyed by fire, but the laſt was ſoon reſtored

by

by the piety of *Seffred*, the ſecond biſhop of that name. The antient church was chiefly of wood; was originally dedicated to *Saint Peter*, but, on being rebuilt, changed its patron, and choſe the protection of the *Holy Trinity*.

In the reign of *Henry III.* when architecture took a new form, this church was greatly enlarged: only part of the *Norman* ſtyle, which I have mentioned, remains; in every other place the ſharp-pointed windows appear. The workmen are ſuppoſed to have been the ſame with thoſe employed about *Salisbury Cathedral*. They were both finiſhed nearly at the ſame time, about the year 1258. The tower and elegant ſpire emulate in beauty thoſe of its coeval church; they are ſaid to be three hundred feet high. The tower is finely ornamented with two noble arches on each ſide, and ſome beautiful pinnacles on the top; Gothic tabernacle work enriches the baſe, and two faſciæ of roſettes round the middle have a very fine effect. SPIRE.

St. Mary's Chapel (now converted into a Library) terminates the eaſt end of the Cathedral, and a fine round window and three narrow ones with round arches finiſh the Choir.

In the north tranſept is a pariſh church called *St. Peter's the Great*: the windows at the end of this and the oppoſite tranſept are of a vaſt ſize, and of a Gothic form.

MONUMENTS. The monuments are very numerous; moſt of them in memory of the ſeveral prelates and eccleſiaſtics. Among the firſt are thoſe of the great benefactors, the Biſhops *Ralfe* and *Seffred*;—of Biſhop *Langton*, who built the great window in the ſouth part of the church at the expence of 310l. and who died in 1337;—of a Lady, called the foundreſs of *St. Mary*'s chapel, on an altar tomb, in a long gown, and recumbent;—a mutilated figure on another altar, with his Lady by him, muffled up in a looſe gown which covers her head, with her hands acroſs, and both recumbent; this is called an Earl of *Arundel* and his wife: I can give it to none but the cruel *Robert de Belesme* earl of *Arundel* and *Shrewsbury*; he being the only one of thoſe Earls whoſe place of ſepulture I cannot account for. He was impriſoned at *Wareham*, where he ended his life miſerably, and poſſibly might here receive the unmerited honours of a tomb.

The ſemi-royal bones of the *Richmond* family repoſe in a large vault beneath, made in 1750, when there was a general remove of all the noble deceaſed into this *eterna domus*; the

the firſt Duke, ſon of *Charles II.* by the Ducheſs of *Portsmouth*, leading the way.

I ſhall quit the Cathedral, after giving two Epitaphs; one on Mr. *Ball*, a precentor of the church, remarkable for the repetition of his name:—the other from a ſtone in the churchyard, on *Mary Atkinson*, a poor woman, and a noted crier of periwinkles, erected to her memory by her fellow-citizens. The Epitaph on Mr. *Ball* is as follows:

" (*Balle* jaces) juſtè cunctis deflendus: Amicus
" Omnibus: (heu!) triſti funere (*Balle* jaces)
" (*Balle* jaces) vitæ cunctis exemplar honeſtæ
" Dulciſonans verbi buccina: (*Balle* jaces)
" Pauperibus Pater: ægrotis Solamen: et iſtis
" Ædibus (ah!) meritò Gloria: (*Balle* jaces)
" Dilecti quondam *Bicliæ* præſulis oſſa
" Juxta hìc con tiguo marmore (*Balle* jaces)
" *Henric s Ballus*, *Litchfeldiæ* natus comita
" *Stafford*; in utroque collegio *Wichamico* illo
" *Wintoniæ*, altero *Oxoniæ* educatus:
" Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor, hujus Eccleſiæ
" Præcentor, et Archidiacon. *Cicestren.*
" Hoc tumulo tegitur.
" Obiit 30° *Mar.* A. O. 1603, ætatis ſuæ 50°."

And the following is that on the humble vender of ſhell-fiſh:

" Peri-

" Periwinks! Periwinkle!
" Was ever her cry:
" She laboured to live
" Poor and honeſt to die.
" At the laſt day, again,
" How her old eyes will twinkle!
" For no more will ſhe cry
" Periwinks! Periwinkle!
" Ye rich, to virtuous want regard pray give:
" Ye poor, by her example, learn to live.
" Died *Jan.* 1, 1786, aged 77.'

VICARS' COLLEGE.

Within the precinct may be reckoned the Vicars' College, the habitation of the Vicars-choral of the Cathedral. They were firſt incorporated in 1277. They led a ſort of monaſtic life, under good and ſtrict regulations; ſuch as, repairing to their chambers on a certain hour, never to lodge out, to keep ſilence from ſeven at night to ſeven in the morning, none of them to be common brawlers, quarrellers, fighters, or drunkards; and ſeveral others that might even to theſe days be enforced, to the great benefit of the church, and the increaſe of its reſpect and dignity. The buildings allotted to theſe Vicars are antient, and form a ſquare round a court.

BISHOP'S PALACE.

The Biſhop's Palace ſtands near the Cathedral: the approach is through a double-arched gateway. It is a low

antient building, with a venerable arcade in front, and contains within ſtrong marks of antiquity. When it was repaired in 1727, numbers of *Roman* coins were found there by the workmen.

To the north of the Cathedral ſtands a ſquare tower, probably deſigned for the ſame uſe as that at *Winchelſea*. According to *Camden* it was built by a *R. Riman*, with the very ſtones he had provided to build him a caſtle at *Appledram*, hard by where he lived. Who he was, or when he lived, I am to learn; but the name of a *W. Ryman* appears in a liſt of the more reſpectable gentry of the county in the reign of *Henry VI.** It contains at preſent a muſical ring of eight bells†.

FINE PROSPECT FROM THE STEEPLE.

From the top of the tower of the noble ſteeple we had a diſtinct view of the city and the circumjacent country; of *Arundel Caſtle*, *Bognor Rocks*, *Selſey Iſle*, the irregular branching harbour of *Chicheſter*, *Port-down-hill*, and the *Iſle of Wight*; the *Downs*, and all the lofty country to the north.

The ſub-circular form of the city, the regular interſection of

* *Fuller's Britiſh Worthies.* † *Hiſt. Chicheſter.* 52.

of the four great ſtreets, and in parts (where uninterrupted by the holy quarter of the cathedral) of the croſſing of the leſſer ſtreets, was very apparent. This had been a *Roman* ſtation, known by the name of *Mantantonis:* inſcriptions and coins dug up within the precincts convince us of the reality. The *Britons* called it *Caer Cei*; the *Saxons*, *Cissan-Ceaster*; both meaning the fortreſs of *Cissa* ſon of *Ella*, who ſucceeded to his father in 514. At the time of the Conqueſt the city contained only a hundred houſes; and as mention is made of its having ſixty more than it had before it was poſſeſſed by *Roger de Montgomeri*, it muſt, in the Confeſſor's time, have been indeed a contemptible place.

Goodwood, the ſeat of the Duke of *Richmond*, is within ſight; at the diſtance of about four miles north of the city.

After deſcending from our exalted ſituation, we took a walk round the town. A caſtle is ſaid to have ſtood near the north gate, built by *Hugh de Montgomery:* it was afterwards converted into a houſe of *Grey Friars*, founded in the name of *Henry III.* and granted by *Henry VIII.* to the mayor and citizens. They converted the refectory into their town-hall. At the end was a great window divided

GREY FRIARS.

into five narrow pointed ſlips, and the other windows have the ſame marks of the time of building*.

The Priory of *Black Friars* is ſaid to have been founded by the affectionate ſpouſe of *Edward I.*; it is at preſent occupied by Mrs. *Frankland.* Some part of the old building remains. In the adjacent field is a great mount, perhaps the ſite of a caſtelet: it is very near the walls, which on the weſtern and northern parts are pretty entire, and built chiefly of flints, probably on the ſite of the *Roman* walls. BLACK FRIARS. WALLS.

Every gate is now deſtroyed, but their names retained: they ſtood facing the four quarters of the compaſs, and a ſtreet ran direct from one to the other. GATES.

The croſs ſtands in the centre of the town, a moſt elegant building, done at the expence of *Bishop Story* in the reign of *Edward IV.* It is of an octagonal form, ſupported within by a ſtrong pillar, and gives protection from the inclemency of the weather by its highly ornamented roof. It is in excellent preſervation; for towards the repairs the pious biſhop left an eſtate at *Amberly* of 25l. a year, which the corporation ſold a few years after, and purchaſed another of the ſame value nearer to the city, to be applied to the ſame uſes. THE CROSS.

* Engraven by *Mr. Groſe.*

CONDUIT. Near the croſs is a conduit, with a very handſome figure of a water deity, in artificial ſtone.

There is no ſort of manufacture in this city; it is not very populous, ſo much of it being taken up with gardens and other incloſures; but every thing appears neat and comfortable. It has ſix pariſh churches within the walls; and two without, *St. Bartholomew*'s and that of *St. Pancras*, both deſtroyed by Sir *W. Waller*, when he beſieged and took the city in 1642. On the ſite of the firſt is a burying-ground, in which divine ſervice is ſtill annually celebrated. The city is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, Bailiff, and thirty-eight Common Council, out of whom the Mayor is choſen. The city firſt ſent Members in the twenty-third of *Edward I.* who are choſen by the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot.

The *Lavant*, a ſmall river, almoſt waſhes the wall of the weſt and ſouth part of the city. I cannot but conjecture from the name, that the harbour of *Chichester* formerly flowed higher up the country, and waſhed even the walls of the city, it not being likely that the *Romans* would have fixed their reſidence at a diſtance when they could found a city on a navigable port. It ſeems to me that *Chichester* may be compared to *Canterbury*, the antient *Durovernum*, with

with this difference, that the ſea hath retired at leaſt ..... miles from the latter, and about two miles from the former. Let me add, that the tract between *Chichester* and the harbour is low, wet and marſhy, and has all the appearance of being deſerted by the water: the name of the river implies a place alternately covered with water, or left dry at the receſs of the tides. *Lavant* is a word derived from the *British*, *Telavan*, of the ſame ſignification, and applied to ſimilar tracts of ſands. I need only mention the *Telavan* between *Penmaen Mawr* and *Beaumaris* as an illuſtration.

After dinner we continued our journey; and, leaving a marſhy tract to the ſouth, paſſed the village of *Fishbourn*, near the extremity of the eaſtern branch of the harbour of *Chichester*, to this place navigable only for barges: this is not two miles from *Chichester*, and at preſent the neareſt part of the harbour. The mouth is twelve miles diſtant from the city, the entrance narrow, and the expanſe within is very conſiderable; from which are two branches, one ending at *Fishbourn*, and another that divides at *Boſeham*, and is again continued ſoutherly to *Ham*; and there is a third more to the weſt, which terminates at *Nutbourn*, at a ſhort diſtance from the borders of *Hampshire*. The whole is left almoſt dry at the receſs of tide. Two channels have a tolerable depth of water; that to *Boſeham*, from ten feet to eighteen; that which FISHBOURN.

runs by *Thorney Isle*, from ten to twenty-five, deepening from the north to the south. The whole of the great expanse may be said to extend even to *Gosport*, divided by the Isle of *Thorney*, *Haling*, *Portsea*, and others of less note, all esteemed to belong to *Hampshire*, and will be taken notice of in their proper place.

BOSEHAM. A few miles from *Fishbourn*, I left, at no great distance, to the south, *Boseham* or *Bosenham*, a village with a church and spire-steeple. The church is said to be a spacious and venerable Gothic pile, built by *William Warelwast* bishop of *Exeter*, about the year 1119. This prelate was chaplain to the Conqueror and his two sons *William* and *Henry*. The last had granted the place to him and his successors. *Warelwast* established in the choir of the parish church secular canons or prebendaries. It was esteemed a royal free chapel, and exempt from the jurisdiction of the Bishop of *Chichester*. There had been in very early times a religious retreat at *Boseham*; for, in 681, one *Dicul*, a *Scotch* monk, had a cell here, in which he and five or six brethren served the Lord in great poverty.

The noted Earl *Godwin* obtained the place from *Stigand* archbishop of *Canterbury*, (who, in *Godwin*'s time, made it his residence,) by a singular piece of deceit. He

waited on the Archbiſhop with a large train of Nobility, and accoſted him, with great ſeeming civility, in theſe words, *Da mihi Boseam*; by which the Prelate underſtood the *Basium* or *Osculum Pacis*. This he readily granted, and *Godwin* and his people fell at his feet and made numbers of acknowledgements for ſo liberal a gift, declaring that he ſaid *Boscam*. And thus, by a jingle of words, *Stigand* loſt this valuable poſſeſſion, which the Earl inſtantly ſeized for his own uſe.

This port is memorable for being the place from which *Harold* (afterwards King of *England*) ſailed with two ſhips for *Normandy*, as ambaſſador ſent to notify to Duke *William* the ſettlement of the Crown on him by *Edward the Confeſſor*. This meſſage, mortifying as it was to *Harold*, was rendered ſtill more ſo by his being forced by a ſtorm on the coaſt of *Ponthieu*, where he was taken priſoner by the Duke of the country, but was ſoon delivered, and conveyed to execute his commiſſion. Every one knows the reception, his oath to *William*, his perjury, and fatal end in the battle of *Haſtings*. The *Bayeux* tapeſtry ſhews him at his devotion in this church, imploring a proſperous voyage; the carouſing of his companions, the two ſhips and his embarkation, with a hawk on his fiſt and a dog under his arm, and his whole hiſtory to the very concluſion of his life*.

HAROLD SAILS FROM HENCE.

A little

* See *Ducarel's Angl. Norm. Antiq.* the end.

CUTMILL. A little farther paſſed the head of this branch at the village of *Cutmill*, and ſtill further by the head of the great expanſe of the harbour at *Nutbourn*, ſoon after which we croſſed *Hermitage-bridge*, quitted the county of *Suſſex*, and entered that of

HAMPSHIRE,

EMSWORTH. at the ſmall town of *Emsworth*. About a mile and a quarter diſtant are ſeen, on the left, the ruins of a brick tower and a WARBLINGTON. turret, all that remains of *Warblington*, the manor-houſe of the *Warblingtons*, Sheriffs of the county as early as the reign of *Edward I.* and *II.** We find it afterwards in the poſſeſſion of *John de Montacute* earl of *Salisbury*, the ſame who loſt his head at *Cirencester* in the firſt year of *Henry IV.* In the reign of Queen *Elizabeth* it was owned by the Family of the *Cottons*.

HAVANT. About a mile farther is *Havant*, another ſmall town ata little diſtance from the village of *Langston*, a ſort of port for ſmall veſſels which come up the ſhallow eſtuary, and there diſcharge their cargoes. About a mile from *Havant* we PORTSDOWN. aſcended *Portsdown*, a narrow lofty range extending ſix miles

* *Fuller's Britiſh Worthies.* 13. *Dugdale's Baron.* I. 651.

miles from eaſt to weſt: the upper part conſiſts of chalk broken into by vaſt pits; the lower part turns into a brown loam; on the top is a great tumulus. This hill is loudly celebrated for its view, and our ideas were highly raiſed by the ſeveral eulogies we heard of its beauty and grandeur.

To the north is a vaſt extent of rich country, generally well wooded, and abounding with gentlemen's ſeats. Among them is *Southwick*, emboſomed in great woods, and finely timbered. The houſe is extremely large, as well it might, having more than once received a royal gueſt, with all his attendants. The great room, of very antient date, ſeems very well fitted to receive a monarch and his courtly train. It is called the *Old Playhouse*; I imagine from its having occaſionally been applied to that uſe. *Southwick* had been a Priory of Canons of *St. Auſtin*, valued, according to *Dugdale*, at 257l. per annum; *Henry VIII.* granted the ſite to *John White*: the great room above mentioned poſſibly had been the monkiſh refectory. Here was married *Henry VI.* to the ſpirited *Margaret of Anjou*, on April 2, 1445; a marriage followed with every calamity, which ſhe ſupported for a long ſeries with a fortitude and perſeverance unequalled in hiſtory. *Holinshed*, p. 625, very truly repreſents her in theſe terms:—"This Ladie excelled all other, as well

SOUTHWICK-HOUSE.

"in

" in beautie and favour as in wit and politie, and was of " ſtomach and courage more like a man than a woman."

Mr. *Walpole*, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, I. p. 33, has given a print of the Nuptials, from a moſt curious picture in his poſſeſſion. The meek and baſhful Monarch appears with his undaunted Bride, while *Kemp* archbiſhop of *York* performs the ceremony by holding the *pallium* over their conjoined hands. Cardinal *Beaufort* and the Duke of *Gloucester*, uncles to the King, are attendants, as are ſeveral other illuſtrious perſons of both ſexes. The gallant Duke of *Suffolk* is one: he made the match, and, by his too great influence with his fair miſtreſs, brought ruin on his country, and a violent death on himſelf within five years after theſe ill-boding nuptials.

Charles I. was at prayers in the chapel when Sir *John Hippisley* came in and whiſpered in his ear the account of the aſſaſſination of his favourite the Duke of *Buckingham*, by *Felton*, at *Portsmouth*. Lord *Clarendon* * informs us, that the King remained in the cool diſcharge of his duty till the ſervice was over, when he retired and burſt into the bitterеſt lamentations. The owner at that time was Sir *Daniel Norton*. *Charles* preſented him with his portrait, a ſmall head

* *Hiſt. of the Great Rebellion*, I. 30.

head on board, by *Vandyck*. At the ſale of the laſt Colonel *Norton*'s effects, it was purchaſed by my late worthy friend *Pusey Brook* eſq. at that time Commiſſary of the priſoners at *Portsmouth*. He preſented it to Mr. *Edwards* of *Brynford* near *Holywell*, (to whom he lay under ſome obligations;) and his ſiſter again complimented my father with it: ſo that it remains a valued ornament to my parlour at *Downing*.

George the First was entertained in this houſe, by the laſt Mr. *Norton*, for ſome days. He waited on his Majeſty to the limits of the Foreſt of *Bere*, attended by ſixty keepers in green coats; afterwards rode poſt to *London*, and was full-dreſſed at *St. James*'s gate to receive his Majeſty on his arrival. This Gentleman, by his will, left *Southwick* and all his eſtates to the Parliament of *Great Britain*, in truſt for the Poor; which will, as ſuppoſed to proceed from inſanity, was ſet aſide, and the eſtate went to his heirs, &c. and is now in the Family of the *Thistlethwaites*, who came into the line of ſucceſſion.

The Foreſt of *Bere* borders upon this eſtate. It extends from *Wickham* in the weſt, to *Havant* on the borders of *Sussex* in the eaſt, which places are diſtant from each other about ten miles; and from *Soberton* in the north, to *South-*

wick in the ſouth, diſtant about five miles. The Crown has ſome purlieus, but the greateſt number of them belong to private perſons. Mr. *Thistlethwaite* has the moſt, and, as lord of the manor of *Southwick*, is hereditary ranger, and has the diſpoſal of two lodges, one of which is a very good houſe with proper offices, and a conſiderable quantity of good arable and paſture land, taken long ſince out of the foreſt, and incloſed. It is now inhabited by Major *Bathurst*. He alſo appoints deputy rangers and keepers, who have houſes. The other principal proprietors of purlieus are, Lord *Powerscourt*, Meſſrs. *Jervoise*, *Garnier*, Dean and Chapter of *Winchester*, *Amyatt*, *Hornby*, and one or two others. They have for each purlieu a right to a fee buck and doe on their warrants, and alſo to kill any deer which come on their purlieus; but the number is ſo reduced that the keepers are obliged to hunt them before they can come near to ſhoot, which ſpoils the veniſon, and very few, if any, are now taken.

To the north-weſt of this foreſt is that of *Waltham*, which belongs to the biſhoprick of *Winchester*. It indeed appears well-wooded, but has very little ſhip-timber: all the old trees are ſtag-headed, and far paſt their prime.

Let us now return to *Portsdown*. We faced the ſouthern

proſpect: the *Isle of Wight* roſe ſublime in the diſtant view; the Channel, intervening between the main land and the iſle, ſtretched far to the eaſt, and cloſed beyond *Southampton*, bounded on each ſide by low ſhores. Beneath us lay the flat dreary *Isle of Portsea*, with *Portsmouth* at its end. Its noble harbour filled with ſhips of war, at this peaceful time laid up, yet diveſted as they were of their terrific apparatus, could not fail of ſtriking us with admiration. The idea of our naval ſtrength, and the vaſt power we could, when called to arms, ſo immediately exert, raiſed in us the moſt pleaſing reflection. Here only the ſublimity of the ſcene appeared to us; but every thing elſe which could pleaſe the eye, or affect the imagination, vaniſhed; and we were truly diſappointed by the ſtrong and partial painting of the fond admirers of this boaſted hill.

Let us turn towards the weſt; the proſpect is moſt horribly diſguſting: a great extent of ſhallow eſtuary ſtretches from *Portsea Isle* quite to the county of *Sussex*, at low water preſenting an extenſive tract of mud, divided by a few channels, or at high water covered with a thick embrowned tide. Two flat, low, naked and dreary iſlands occupy part of this little *mare pigrum*. *Haling* is the largeſt, *Thorney* is the next, and each have their church. Channels point up the intervening ſpaces as high as the main land, and facilitate HALING AND THORNEY ISLES.

the commerce of the country by veſſels of ſmall burden. A narrow channel alſo penetrates into *Suſſex*, and forks into two branches, one of which conveys ſhipping as high as *Boſeham*, and the other to *Fiſhbourn*.

We deſcended into the *Iſle of Portſea*, and in a ſhort time reached the *Lines*; paſſed by *Portbridge-battery*, and croſſed, on a drawbridge, the narrow water which inſulates the iſland; then by *Hilſea* barracks, and through a ſeries of villages of recent growth, which will ſoon unite and form a large town; after which we croſſed two other draw-bridges, and, paſſing through a gate, entered the town of *Portſmouth*. The firſt mention of the name is in the *Saxon Chronicle*, *ſub anno* 501, which ſtyles it *Portesmuthe*, as the author imagines, from the landing, at this place, of *Porta* a *Saxon* chieftain, who ſlew there a noble *Britiſh* youth; but I ſhould rather imagine that the word intended the mouth of the harbour, the *Oſtium portus magni*, the name given to it by the *Romans*. *Robert* duke of *Normandy*, ſays the *Saxon Chronicle*, *ſub anno* 1101, landed at *Portſmouth* with a ſtrong army, from whence he marched againſt his brother *Henry I.*; but the quarrel was made up by the interference of the great men of the realm. It is evident that about this time it was a conſiderable place; for the ſame authority tells us, that *Henry I.*, in 1123, ſpent there the

THE LINES.

PORTSMOUTH.

the Whitſun-week; and *Holinshed* and *Stow* alſo inform us, that in 1140 the Empreſs *Maude* landed at this port, and, with her great ſupport, *Robert* duke of *Gloucester*, her natural brother, marched to *Arundel Castle*, and for a long time was the terror of the uſurper *Stephen*.

The firſt charter which I find *Portsmouth* had, is that of the fifth of *Richard I.* (1193), when the King, after declaring that he retains in his own hands his town of *Portesmue*, with all that belongs to it, eſtabliſhes therein an annual fair for fifteen days; to which all the people of *England*, *Normandy*, *Poictou*, *Wales*, *Scotland*, and all other his own or foreign people, may freely reſort, and enjoy all the privileges they do at the fairs of *Winchester*, *Hoiland*, or elſewhere in his dominions. His ſaid burgeſſes of *Portesmue* ſhall alſo have a weekly market, with all the immunities, &c. which his citizens of *Winchester* and *Oxford*, or elſewhere, enjoy; alſo a freedom from all tolls, pontage, paſſage, ſtallage, &c. and freedom from ſuit and ſervice at Hundred and County Courts, &c.

In conſequence of this charter, I find that in 1218 the men of *Portsmouth* were obliged to bribe *Henry III.* with three caſks of wine, that the King would command ſome of the Juſtices that went *Iters* in *Hantshire*, to go to *Portsmouth* to hold

hold the pleas of that town, which ought to be brought before the Juſtices, according to the charter of King *Richard I.* his maternal uncle. Whether *Henry* granted the requeſt I do not know; but, in 1229, he made the place the rendezvous of a mighty army he had aſſembled to recover his foreign dominions. He unluckily had forgot both the means of ſupporting them, and ſhipping to waft them over to *France*; ſo the expedition was totally fruſtrated *.

In 1380, in the beginning of the reign of *Richard II.* the town was burnt by the *French:* it afterwards was the object of their jealouſy, and was frequently attempted by that ambitious nation.

FIRST FORTIFIED.

Edward IV. was the firſt of our monarchs who ſeems to have had a ſenſe of the great importance of this port, and began to fortify it, to defend the riſing Navy of *England.* I cannot do better than deſcribe the ſtate of the fortifications and other particulars relative to the town in the plain words of *Leland* †, who examined them ſome time between the years 1536 and 1542, the ſpace of his travels through *England*, by the command of *Henry VIII.* for the purpoſe of forming a collection for the hiſtory and antiquities of this nation. Our traveller begins thus:

"The

* *Carte's Hiſt. Engl.* ii. 37. † iii. 113.

LELAND'S ACCOUNT.

" The land heere (on the eaſt ſide of *Portesmuth* haven) " rennith farther by a great way ſtrait into the ſe, by ſouth " eſt from the haven-mouth, then it dooth at the weſt " poynte.

" There is, at this point of the haven, *Portesmuth* town, " and a great round tourre, almoſt doble in quantite and " ſtrenkith to that that is on the weſt ſide of the haven " right agayn it; and heere is a might chaine of yren, to " draw from towrre to towrre.

" About a quarter of a mile above this tower is a great " dok for ſhippes, and yn this dok lyith part of the rybbes " of the *Henry Grace of Dieu*, one of the biggeſt ſhippes " that hath beene made *in hominum memoria*.

" There be above this dok crekes in this part of the " haven.

" The caſtelle of *Portchester* ſtandith a three miles by " water from *Portesmuth* toure.

" The towne of *Portesmuth* is murid from the eſt tour a " forough length with a mudde waulle armid with tymbre, " whereon be great peaces both of yren and braſſen ordi-

" nauns,

" nauns, and this peace of the waulle having a diche with-
" out it rennith ſo far flat ſouth ſouth-eaſt, and is the place
" moſt apte to defende the town ther open on the haven.

" Then rennith a diche almoſt flat eſt for a ſpace, and
" withyn it is a waulle of mudde lyke to the other, and ſo
" thens goith round aboute the toun to the circuite of a
" myle.

" There is a gate of tymbre at the north-eſt ende of the
" town, and by it is caſt upon an hille of erths diched,
" wherein be gunnes to defend entre into the toun by land.

" There is much vacant ground within the toun waulle.
" There is one fair ſtreate in the toune from weſt to north
" eſte.

" There is a chapelle in a vacant ground to the ſouth-
" weſt ſide of the toun toward the . . . . .

" There is alſo in the weſt ſouth-weſt part of the toun
" a faire hoſpitale, ſum tyme erected by *Petrus de Rupibus*
" biſhop of *Winchester*, whereyn were a late xij poore men,
" and yet vij be yn it.

" I lernid

" I lernid in the toun that the towers in the haven-
" mouth were begon in King *Edwarde* the 4's tyme, and
" ſette forwarde yn building by *Richard* the 3: Kyng *Henry*
" the vij endyd them at the procuration of *Fox* biſhop of
" *Winchester*.

" King *Henry vij*, at his firſt warres into *Fraunce*, erected
" in the ſouth part of the towne 3 great bruing-houſes,
" with the implements, to ſerve his ſhippes at ſuch tyme
" as they ſhaul go to the ſe in tyme of warre.

" One *Carpenter*, a riche man, made of late tyme, in the
" mydle of the high ſtreate of the town, a town-houſe.

" The town of *Portesmouth* is bare, and little occupied in
" time of pece."

The account given by the amiable Prince *Edward VI.* in his progreſs of 1552, is alſo added as a ſupplement: it is part of his fifth letter to his friend and ſervant *Barnaby Fitz-Patrick*, anceſtor of the preſent Lord *Upper Ossory*. Theſe letters were printed by Mr. *Walpole* at *Strawberry-hill* in 1772. I am in poſſeſſion of a copy, by the favour of his Lordſhip, who had a juſt ſenſe of the merit of his relation. His Highneſs ſays, that he went to a place we have before mentioned, EDWARD VI.

Warblington, " a faire houſe of *Richard Cotton*'s; and ſo to " *Whalta*, a faire great old houſe, in times paſt the Biſhop of " *Winchester*'s, and now my L. Treaſaurour's houſe. In al " theis places we had both good hunting and good chere. " From thes we went to *Portismouth* toune, and there " viewed not only the toune itſelf and the haven, but alſo " divers bulwarkes, as *Chaterton*'s, *Haselford*, w^t^ other: in " viewing of which, we find the bulwarkes chargeable, " maſſie, and ramparted, but il facioned, il flanked, and ſet " in unmete places; the towne weak in compariſon of that " it ought to be to houge great, (for w^t^in the *wallis* ar faire " and large cloſis, and much vacant rome,) the haven notable " great, and ſtanding by nature eaſie to be fortefied. And " for the more ſtrenght thereof we have deviſed two ſtrong " caſtellis on either ſide of the haven, at the mouth thereof. " For at the mouth of the haven is not paſt ten ſcore over, " but in the middel almoſt a mile over, and in lenght, for " a mile and an hauf, hable to bear the greateſt ſhip in " chriſtendome."

The preſent fortifications of *Portsmouth* totally prevent any increaſe of ſize. It is inferior in that reſpect to the town called the *Common*, formed by the villages already named. The ſtreets are broad, and tolerably built: the market-houſe divides the high ſtreet. At No. 10 in the ſame ſtreet,

J. Nixon Esq del

Sparrow sc

WARBLINGTON

[illegible] by Edw. Harding, 36 Pall Mall

ſtreet, was aſſaſſinated, on *Auguſt* 23, 1628, by the enthuſiaſt *Felton*, the great Duke of *Buckingham*, at the time he was preparing to ſet ſail for *Rochelle*, to relieve the *Huguenots* then beſieged in that city, and to retrieve the honour he had loſt at the Iſle of *Rhee* in the preceding year. I refer the reader to Lord *Clarendon*'s account of the affair, and his admirable character of the Duke. DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM MURDERED.

The ramparts are planted with trees, and form a moſt beautiful walk; many of the cannons were diſmounted, the town ſeemed almoſt diſpeopled, and every thing at this time indicated the fulneſs of peace. RAMPARTS.

The town is defended on the land-ſide by the fortifications made of late years, at vaſt expence, which alſo include the dock. Vain indeed! ſhould the wooden walls of *Old England* ever fail our favoured iſle!

The Governor's houſe is an ordinary building, and, I think, ſtands on the ſite of that which was called the King's. The other public buildings are, a great brew-houſe, a ſlaughter-houſe, victualling-houſe, and the old barracks.

I remember, in my tour of the year 1747, an *equuleus*, or wooden horſe, a moſt barbarous military puniſhment or AN EQUULEUS.

torture, retained from the time of the *Romans** to the time I ſpeak of, ſtanding before the Governor's door; but, to our credit, it has long ſince been diſuſed. It was a ridged frame of wood fixed on poſts, and on that the delinquent was placed aſtride, with two or more muſkets tied to each foot.

The ramparts are diſcontinued along the water-ſide, where the old walls ſtill remain. On one part is a good head of *Charles I.* (when Prince of *Wales*,) with long hair, within an oval; the date *April* 3, 1623, the year in which he embarked at this port on his romantic journey into *Spain*.

CHURCH. The church has nothing remarkable, except the monument of the Duke of *Buckingham*, (an immenſe profuſion of adulatory marble,) '*shouldering God's altar*,' or, more properly, joſtling it out of its place. It is only a cœnotaph, for his body was buried in *Weſtminſter-abbey*.

DOCKS. The docks and yards are cloſe to the north ſide of the town, but entirely independent of, and rigidly ſecluded from it. The Commiſſioner's houſe is very large and handſome; it was at this time occupied by *Henry Martin* eſq. from

* *Cicero pro Milone.* It is alſo mentioned by *Quintus Curtius* as a *Macedonian* puniſhment; ſee *Lib.* vi. c. 10, and *Lib.* viii. c. 7. The phraſe was *Equuleum imponere.*

from whom we received every attention. The place for the making of anchors was truly a *cyclopum antrum*: ſeventy or eighty brawny fellows were amidſt the fires buſied in fabricating thoſe ſecurities to our ſhipping. Near this building was the faultleſs anchor of the unfortunate *Royal George*, which had been weighed up. Had it been put to the fulleſt trial, I dare ſay it would have vindicated the motto it bore: "Fear not; I will hold you faſt."

The rope-walk is not leſs than eight hundred and ſeventy feet long. The making a great cable is a wonderful ſight; a hundred men are required for the purpoſe, and the labour is ſo hard that they cannot work at it more than four hours in the day. Even in time of peace, 1500 or 2000 men are employed in various departments of the dock; in time of war, numbers more. They are there formed into regiments, diſciplined and commanded by the ſeveral Officers of the dock, the Commiſſioner preſiding as Colonel.

This precinct contains every thing which our Navy can want. The vaſtneſs of the magazines can ſcarcely be conceived. This national *palladium* very narrowly eſcaped total deſtruction on *December* 7, 1776, when the repoſitory of ropes was ſet on fire by one *John Aitkin*, a Scotsman, inſtigated by *Silas Deane* the *American* agent at *Paris*. He is

JOHN THE PAINTER.

better known by the name of *John the Painter*. The plans he laid were very deep, and the machine he had invented to effect the purpoſe moſt ingenious. He concealed himſelf the whole night in the magazine, and was let out in the morning without being ſeized. He left the infernal caniſter lodged amidſt the cordage, and it was ſo contrived as not to burn to effect till he had eſcaped. He ſoon quitted *Portsmouth*, but in about two months he was apprehended, and the whole progreſs of his villainy traced. He was convicted on inconteſtible evidence at *Winchester*, conveyed to *Portsmouth*, and, on the ſpot on which he committed the crime, was executed on a gibbet ſixty feet high.

The above was only a partial fire. On *July* 3, 1760, one far more tremendous happened, aſcribed, I believe truly, to an act of Heaven. The night had been uncommonly tempeſtuous, attended with great flaſhes of lightning. A watchman depoſed that a meteor, or fire-ball, paſſed near him about ten minutes before the fire broke out: one thouſand and fifty tons of hemp were conſumed, five hundred tons of cordage, and about ſeven hundred ſails; beſides many hundred tons of tar, oil, and other combuſtibles.

The Commiſſioner, with great politeneſs, directed that his barge ſhould be ready to convey us up the harbour. We

went from the Sally-port at ſeven in the morning, infinitely pleaſed with the variety of objects around us; *Haſler Hoſpital*, *Gosport*, and *Borough-castle*, among others, all tending to the great point, the ſafety of the nation. VOYAGE UP THE HARBOUR.

We ſailed amidſt the glorious defenders of our country. Were I a King of *England*, I would never receive an Ambaſſador with any ſolemnity but in the cabin of a firſt-rate man of war: there is the true ſeat of his empire!

This harbour may boaſt of being capable of receiving the whole Navy of *England*. Secure from every ſtorm, the greateſt firſt-rates may ride there at the loweſt ebbs without touching ground: they can take in their ſtores and guns while they are at anchor, and get out of harbour in a quarter of an hour's time, without impediments of bars or ſand-banks, in the deep water beneath *Southsea Caſtle*. The approach to the harbour is ſaid to be impregnable, by reaſon of the various forts or batteries cloſe to the water-edge. On the *Gosport* ſide are *Charles-fort*, *James-fort*, *Borough-fort*, *Block-houſe-fort*, and another lately erected in *Stokesbay*. *Monkton-fort*, on the point next to *Stokesbay*, I think had once the name of *Kicker-gill*, or *Gill-kicker*, (I do not know which;) redoubts which lay, one on one ſide, the other on the oppoſite part of the entrance. SHIPS.

I dropped

I dropped a ſigh beneath the ſtern of the *Victory*, dragged ſullenly from offered glory *, and bluſhing afterwards at the ſatire of undeſerved thanks.

The *Formidable*, taken from the foe, bravely conteſting with numbers the trophy of the gallant *Hawke*; ſince, the ſcape-goat of a factious Admiral, *Time* and *Truth* vindicating the fame of her veteran Commander. *Hercules* and *Hydra* typically adorn her prow, alluſive to his cruel injuries:

Diram qui contudit *hydram*
Comparit invidiam ſupremo fine domari!

I paſs by numbers of other ſhips, through ignorance of their ſtory. Now appear before me the unfortunate *Ardent*, added to our Navy by the bravery of one Commander, and loſt, for a time, by the imprudence of another; the *Guipuscoa*, a *Spanish* ſixty-four, one of the firſt fruits of Sir *George Rodney*, on *January* 8, 1780, in the laſt period of his fortunate life; the *Princessa* another, (the name now changed,) a lee-ſhore prize, taken in a tempeſt with ſeveral others within eight days diſtance—ſo rapidly did victory preſs on this her favoured child; the *St. Michael*, another of Fortune's gifts, blown by a furious ſtorm from the midſt of the beſieging

* *Lord Littleton's Letters.*

beſieging fleet, to the invincible garriſon of *Gibraltar*; finally, the *French Monarque*, and the *French Prothee*, in defiance of all the mutability of that marine Deity, became the captive of the vigilant *Digby*. Numbers of others I could enumerate, eulogies of living commanders, or cœnotaphs of departed heroes.

OUR NAVY FIRST REDUCED TO SYSTEM.

Till the reign of *Henry VII.* the naval force of *England* was either hired from the merchant, foreign or native, or ſupplied by the cinque and other ports of the kingdom; but the Navy was under no ſort of regulation: the bargain was made with the firſt, or the demand made from the laſt, according to their different aſſeſſments. Some of the veſſels were of vaſt ſize; ſuch was the *Chriſtopher**, one of thoſe engaged in the celebrated victory off *Sluys*, gained over the *French* in 1340; but we know nothing concerning either the building or the ſhipwrights. The ſails of the royal ſhips were moſt ſplendid; thoſe of the veſſel which carried *Richard II.* were of white ſilk, richly embroidered with a golden ſun. In this ſplendid reign there was an emulation between *France* and *England*, which ſhould excel in this ſpecies of folly.—"Every man," ſays old *Grafton*, p. 364, "helped to make "proviſion for other, and to garniſhe and bewtifie their "ſhippes, and to paynt them with their armes, and to ad-"vaunce and make them a glorious ſhewe to the whole "worlde. Painters, at that time, were well ſet on worke,

* *Froiſſart*, V. p. xxx. *tranſl.*

" and the time was to them very profitable; for they " had whatſoever they deſyred, and yet there could not " enow of them be gotten for money. They made ban- " ners, penons, ſtandards of ſilk, ſo ſumptuous and comely " that it was a maruelle to beholde.

" Alſo they peynted the maſtes of their ſhippes from the " one ende to the other, glittering with golde, and deuiſes " and armes that was maruelous ryche; and eſpecially, (ſayth " *Froiſſart,)* as it was tolde me, the lorde *Guy* of *Tremoy II.* " ſo decked, garniſhed and bewtified his ſhip with peynting " and colours that it coſt him two thouſande frankes of " *French* money, that is more than ccxxij pound of the " current money of *Englande.* And in lyke manner did " every lorde of *Fraunce* ſet foorth his deuiſe and ſhew."

It is from ſuch imagery that Mr. *Gray* formed his beautiful deſcription of the reign of that unhappy monarch, proſperous in the beginning, and moſt dreadful in its concluſion.

" Fair laughs the morn, and ſoft the zephyr blows,
" While proudly riding o'er the azure realm,
" In gallant trim the gilded veſſel goes,
" Youth on the prow, and pleaſure at the helm;
" Regardleſs of the ſweeping whirlwind's ſway,
" That, huſh'd in grim repoſe, expects his evening prey."

Henry

Henry VII. was the firſt of our monarchs who may be ſuppoſed to have formed a royal dock. He it was who improved the fortifications of *Portsmouth*, after they had been begun by *Edward IV.* and continued by *Richard III.* This makes it probable that he here built the famous ſhip the *Great Harry*, which, ſays *Stow*, coſt 14,000l. the ſame ſum which he had expended on his beautiful Chapel in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*. The ſhip was built about the year 1503, and was burnt by accident at *Woolwich* in *Auguſt* 1553.

HENRY VII. FOUNDER OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

His ſon, *Henry VIII.*, may be called the founder of the *Engliſh* Navy: he began with building the great ſhips the *Regent* and the *Sovereign*. The firſt was loſt in an engagement off *Breſt*, in 1512: that gallant gentleman, Sir *Thomas Knevet*, grappled with the *Cordelier*, in which the *French* Admiral had hoiſted his flag; both took fire, and blew up with their commanders and ſixteen hundred brave ſeamen: both fleets retired inſtantly, terrified by the dreadful ſcene, without offering to continue the engagement. *Henry*, to repair the loſs, built the great *Henry Grace de Dieu*, of far greater bulk than the *Regent*. This ſhip is twice exhibited to us in painting. The firſt is in a great picture I had an opportunity of ſeeing in one of the lower apartments in *Windſor Caſtle*. It repreſents the King ſetting ſail from *Dover* for *Calais*, for the celebrated interview betwixt him

HENRY GRACE DE DIEU.

and *Francis I.* between *Guines* and *Ardres*, in 1520, called *Le Champ de drap d'or*. *Henry* had caught the vain magnificence of *Richard II.*: the ſails and pendants of his ſhip were of cloth of gold, damaſk'd; all his ſuite of ſhips and men were equally ſplendid, for the chief Nobility of the realm attended. I muſt refer the reader to the minute deſcription given by that accurate antiquarian, *John Topham* eſq.* I ſhall only add, that the land ſcenery is alſo repreſented, of *Dover* and the harbour; its forts, *Arch-cliff*, and the *Black Bulwark*; and, finally, the diſtant view of *France*, and the city of *Calais*. The ſecond † is one of the celebrated pictures at *Cowdray*. [While I write, I am ſhocked with the news, that the houſe itſelf, and the whole of that invaluable collection, is now no more, having, on *September* 24, 1793, been conſumed by fire.] In the firſt picture, as Mr. *Walpole* obſerves, his ſhips were as ſumptuous as *Cleopatra*'s galley on the *Cydnus*. In this they were, as the time required, fitted with all the neceſſaries of war. His great friends, *Francis* and *Henry*, had forgot their warm embraces on *Le Champ de drap d'or*. They quarrelled, and went to war: *Francis* ſent a vaſt fleet under *D'Annabaut*, Admiral of *France*, who came off *Bembridge-point* in the *Iſle of Wight*, and

* *Archæologia*, vi. 179. This picture was engraven at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries.

† Engraven by the Society of Antiquaries, as is the famous interview juſt alluded to.

and from thence ſtretched along the ſhore to *St. Helen*'s, on *July* 18, 1544. The *English* fleet, under Viſcount *Liſle* in the *Great Harry*, anchored off *Spithead*, to cover the entrance into *Portsmouth*; not only to defend it, but, if poſſible, to engage the *French* to embarraſs themſelves by following him into the narrow paths amidſt the ſand-banks. The *French* galleys often came to inſult our great ſhips to provoke them to come out, but to no purpoſe. A cannonade was continued on both ſides during two days; and the *French* pretend that they ſunk the *Mary Roſe*, a ſhip ſecond in ſize to the *Henry Grace de Dieu*: certain it is that ſhe was ſunk, and her commander Sir *George Carew* and near ſix hundred men were drowned. But this accident was owing to ſome awkward *manœuvre*. She was overladen with guns, ſome were unbreeched, and her port-holes left open; ſo, by an unfortunate heeling, ſhe filled with water, and went to the bottom. The *French*, finding they could make no impreſſion on our ſhips, after plundering the *Iſle of Wight*, retired to their own coaſts. *Henry*, on the firſt noiſe of the invaſion, came in perſon, and appears in the piece on horſeback, and behind him his great favourite and lieutenant the Duke of *Suffolk*, and Sir *Anthony Brown* maſter of the horſe. They are riding out of *Portsmouth*, and entering *Southsea Caſtle*, (a fortreſs of *Henry*'s raiſing,) in their way to the camp, which lay beyond.

BATTLE OF PORTSMOUTH.

The

The great ſhips of war had four maſts: they had port-holes for the cannon, which is ſaid to have been at this time a novelty; for, before, the few they had lay upon the deck, on the prow, or on the poop.

In this reign our Navy was firſt put on a ſyſtematic eſtabliſhment. *Henry* firſt erected a Navy-office: the *Trinity House* was founded by Sir *Thomas Spert*, Comptroller of the Navy, and Commander of the *Henry Grace de Dieu*. This Monarch ranged his ſhips into different claſſes, and had a regular inventory of the various ſtores. A very curious and particular detail of this ſubject is given by Mr. *Topham* in Vol. VI. p. 179 of the *Archæologia*, the peruſal of which will very amply ſupply my deficiencies.

By the enumeration of the Navy of *Edward VI.* it appears, that in his time *Portsmouth* was almoſt our only ſtation, and our ſole dock and yard. The total number of ſhips, galleys, pinnaces, and row-barges, were 53; tons, 6255; men, (ſoldiers, 1885—mariners, 5136—gunners, 759,) 7780: excepting two at *Deptford-ſtrand*, and the *Henry Grace de Dieu*, which lay at *Woolwich*; all the reſt lay here. I will conclude with ſaying, that famous ſhip was of the burden of one thouſand tons; was manned with three hundred and forty-nine ſoldiers, three hundred and one mariners, and

fifty

fifty gunners; and had nineteen braſs pieces, and one hundred and three iron pieces. A print of her in full glory is given in the *Archæologia*, VI. tab. 22, which conveys a full idea of the great ſhips of war in that infancy of our Navy.

This noble harbour was diſtinguiſhed by the *Romans* by the name of *Portus Magnus*, and, from its excellence, muſt have been one of their *ſtationes navium*. After we had ſatisfied our curioſity with the ſhipping, we directed our ſailors to land us at *Portchester*, a place which, from its name, implies that it had been poſſeſſed by the *Saxons*. The *Britons* called it *Caer Peris*; for what reaſon is to me unknown. *Jeffrey* of *Monmouth*, Book IV. ch. 14, ſays, that it was aſſaulted by the Emperor *Claudius* when he invaded *Britain*, and was taken and diſmantled. This is evidently a fiction, for in thoſe days our *Britiſh* fortreſſes conſiſted only of foſſes and mounds of earth or ſtones, and are uſually called *Caers* or *Gaer*; and ſuch muſt have been the *Caer Peris*, this tongue of land ſecured by foſſes, &c. carried from ſide to ſide. That the *Romans* had a ſtation here, I do not doubt; for I found, adjacent to the great tower, a fragment of wall of *Roman* maſonry, and tiles in parts of the court-wall. This place ſeems to me to have been named after the harbour *Portus Magnus*, and the particular ſtation of the *Roman* ſhips. *Richard* of *Cirencester* places it in the *Iter* between PORTCHESTER.

London and *Southampton (Clausentum)*, at the diſtance of ten miles. Here the ſtation of ſhips was continued during many centuries; but, by reaſon of the ſea retiring from this part, ſo as to render it leſs commodious, the inhabitants deſerted *Portchester*, and retired to *Portsea Island.*

The Caſtle is ſeated on a narrow tongue of land, which runs into the water. On the eaſt ſide is *Portchester-lake*, a very ſecure haven, land-locked by *Horsea Isle.* At this time lay in it the *Prudent*, named in memory of *La Prudente*, a *French* ſeventy-four gun ſhip, burnt under the walls of *Louisburg* during the ſiege of 1758. The other ſide of the Caſtle is waſhed by *Fareham-lake*, which, growing narrower and narrower, ends at the town of the ſame name.

PORTCHESTER CASTLE.

Portchester Castle ſtands on the ſite of the *British* and *Saxon* fortreſſes; for, that ſuch had exiſted, I can entertain no doubt. The preſent is a noble ſquare pile, with numbers of equidiſtant round towers on every ſide, many venerably clothed with ivy: each part faces a point of the compaſs. The interior court is above four acres in extent, and has the ruins of ſeveral apartments on the ſides, ſome very large and once truly magnificent.

The Keep is alſo a ſquare, and is ſtrengthened by four ſquare towers,

towers, one of which is very large, and ſtands on an angle of the exterior wall of the caſtle. A gate (ſee Mr. *Groſe*) leading from the outermoſt to the inner court, is very much to be admired for ſimplicity and ſtrength. Meſſrs. *Bucks*, Vol. I. tab. 109, in one view, give a more comprehenſive idea of the whole caſtle.

The Church has in ſome parts the marks of great antiquity in the round or *Saxon* arch; but appears greatly altered, and reduced from its former ſtate. It had been a propriation belonging to *Southwick Priory*. *Henry I.* in 1133, founded here a Priory of *St. Auguſtines*, which was afterwards removed to *Southwick*, where it continued till the diſſolution, when it was (according to *Dugdale*) valued at 257l. 4s. 4d. PRIORY.

The church is a vicarage in the gift of the crown: within is the monument of Sir *Thomas Cornwallis*, knt., groomporter to Queen *Elizabeth* and *James I.*, who died on the 30th of *November* 1618; his buſt is given, with ſhort hair and beard, in armour, and a ſaſh over his ſhoulder.

The caſtle was externally ſtrengthened with great foſſes. The two on the eaſtern ſide extend quite to the water, and poſſibly received the influx of the tide.

The founder of this fortreſs is not to be traced: it was once the property of the *Nortons* of *Southwick*, and has followed the line of ſucceſſion to the *Thistlethwaites*.

GOSPORT.

We returned to *Portsmouth*, and from thence croſſed the entrance into the harbour to *Gosport*. The channel is about as broad as the *Thames* at *Westminster*, and has depth enough for the largeſt ſhips to paſs. For the better ſecurity of the entrance 'a mighty chaine of iren, to draw from tourre to tourre', mentioned by *Leland*, is ſtill ready at the bottom of the channel to be drawn up by way of boom, in caſe of any hoſtile attempt; and *Blockhouse-fort* ſtands on the narroweſt part, oppoſite to *Portsmouth*, with its tremendous battery.

The town of *Gosport* is at preſent ſwelled to a vaſt ſize, and is extremely populous and opulent. Its inhabitants conſiſt of people in trade, and who furniſh the ſailors with all kinds of neceſſaries, beſides various ſupplies to the fleet on the public account. Its church is no more than a chapel of eaſe to *Stoke* or *Alverstoke*, the pariſh adjacent on the ſouth.

HASLAR HOSPITAL.

From *Gosport* we paſſed to the vaſt hoſpital at *Haslar*, a little to the weſt, lying on the ſide of the narrow bay to the eaſt;

eaſt; *Alverſtoke* ſtands on the head of this water. Near the ſhore, ſuſpended on a gibbet, were the remains of *John the Painter*. The hoſpital is a vaſt plain building, or rather ſeveral ranges of buildings, capable of receiving between two and three thouſand patients; but at this time had no more than one hundred and fifty. The date is 1762; but the ground was bought by Government in 1745.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

The *Isle of Wight* is nearly in the ſhape of a lozenge, or rather a *turbot*, as it has been likened to formerly. *Cowes* harbour, which forms the northern angle, points to *Southampton* water: *Rockey-end*, its oppoſite, juts into the *British* channel. *Bembridge* faces the eaſt, and the *Needles* and the *Foreland* of *Dorſetſhire*. The tract from *Cowes* to *Bembridge* is oppoſed to the *Portſmouth* ſhore.

VIEWS.

From *Cowes* to *Ride* the ſhore is muddy, and bounded by the ſhallow *Motherbank*, covered with water from the depth of two to ſeven fathoms: from *Ride* to *Bembridge-point*, which includes the pariſh of *St. Helen's*, is an extent of ſandy ſhore, dry at the retreat of the tide. The whole tract from *Cowes* is unſpeakably pleaſant, ſlopes to the water's edge, is extremely fertile, varied with groves, and adorned with numbers of gentlemen's ſeats, which enjoy the pleaſing proſpect of *Portſmouth*, backed by the lofty downs of *Hamp-*

shire, and the moving picture of the naval ſecurity of *Great Britain*.

LENGTH. The length of this iſland from eaſt to weſt, or from the *Needles* to *Foreland-farm* in the pariſh of *Brading*, is near twenty-three miles; the breadth from *Cowes-caſtle* to *Rockey-end*, about thirteen; the number of pariſhes is thirty, of acres about a hundred thouſand, and of inhabitants in 1781 eighteen thouſand and twenty-four. Let me obſerve that *Newchurch* and *Shalfleet* pariſhes run quite acroſs the iſland from ſea to ſea.

In the pariſh of *St. Helen's* is the populous village of *Ride*. About the year 1747 (in a Vacation excurſion from *Oxford*) I croſſed over the channel from *Portſmouth* into this delicious iſland. The communication between the two iſlands is facilitated by regular packet-boats: notwithſtanding the length of time, the ſcenery is freſh in my memory, not only of this part, but of the ſeveral other places I viſited in that juvenile excurſion. I ſhall firſt, from the ideas then impreſſed on me, aſſiſted by information from friends, and the help of books, proceed with my account of the ramble of that year. I am informed that the village of *Ride* is greatly increaſed: many elegant ſeats have been built ſince that time; that of the late Lieutenant-General *Amherſt*,

Apley, Mrs. *Roberts*, and the Priory, the retreat of Mr. Juſtice *Groſe*, command, in common with the reſt of this part, moſt charming views. It had been a Priory of *Cluniacs*, founded before the year 1155. It was granted by *Edward IV.* to *Windsor College.*

The famous road of *St. Helen's* is off the eaſt end of the pariſh, where our fleets frequently lie for the conveniency of the wind to waft them down the channel to their reſpective deſtinations. ST. HELEN'S.

The next pariſh is that of *Brading*, which points due eaſt. Between the pariſh of *St. Helen* and the peninſulated tract of *Bembridge* is *Brading-haven*, which opens with a narrow mouth into the ſea. It contains between eight and nine hundred acres of marſhy land, overflown by the water at every tide. My adventurous and noble countryman Sir *Hugh Middleton*, in the time of *James I.* in concert with Sir *Bevis Thelwal*, of the houſe of *Bathavern* in *Denbighſhire*, and Page of the King's Bedchamber, employed a number of *Dutchmen* to recover it from the ſea by embankments: ſeven thouſand pounds were expended in the work; but, partly by the badneſs of the ſoil, which proved a barren ſand, partly by the choking of the drains for the freſh water, by the weeds and mud brought by the ſea, but chiefly by a furious BRADING-HAVEN.

furious tide which made a breach in the bank, they were obliged to deſiſt, and put a ſtop to their expenſive project.

The church and village of *Brading* ſtand near the bottom of the haven. The church is the moſt antient in the iſland, and it is ſaid that the firſt converts to Chriſtianity by Biſhop *Wilfred* were there baptized.

TOMBS OF THE OGLANDERS.

In a ſide chapel are two tombs, with figures in armour carved in wood. The Editor of the Hiſtory of the *Isle of Wight* thinks them to have been memorials of Sir *John Oglander* and his ſon Sir *William*; but as I find no trace of figures cut in ſimilar materials later than the ſixteenth century, I imagine that to have been a miſtake of the perſons. This Family has poſſeſſed the manor of *Nunwell* ever ſince the Conqueſt; the firſt of them, *Richard Okelandro*, came with the Conqueror from *Caen*, and ſettled here, where his deſcendants have remained ever ſince. Sir *William Oglander* bart. reſides at *Nunwell*, the ſeat of his anceſtors, moſt pleaſantly ſituated on a beautiful lawn, with the harbour of *Brading* full in view.

BEMBRIDGE-LEDGE.

At the turning of *Bembridge-point* begins *Bembridge-ledge*, a very extenſive range of rocks, which commences from the coaſt, and ſtretches far into the ſea.

At

At the ſouthern extremity of this ledge riſes a vaſt chalky precipice called *Culver Cliff*, from the *Anglo-Saxon Culfre*, a pigeon, from the abundance of thoſe birds which make it their haunt. Theſe birds make at a certain ſeaſon moſt amazing flights; they come daily in vaſt flocks, as far as the neighbourhood of *Oxford*, to feed on the turnip-fields, and return again to theſe and *Freshwater Cliffs*, where they paſs the night. CULVER CLIFF.

Culver Cliff was alſo famous for a breed of *hawks*, of ſo valuable a kind, that in 1564 Queen *Elizabeth* iſſued her warrant to *Richard Worsley*, eſq. captain of the iſland, to make diligent ſearch after ſome that had been ſtolen, and alſo "for the perſons faultie of this ſtealth and preſumptuous attempt."

Abundance of *auks*, and other birds which neſtle in precipices, frequent this cliff.

A bed of coal, about three feet thick, is ſeen at the foot of this precipice, and dips to the north: on one ſide of it is a vein of white ſand and fuller's earth; on the other, one of red ochre, appearances unknown attending this foſſil in other countries: it is ſeen in ſome other parts of the *Isle of Wight*, COAL.

but

but the vein is ſo thin as not to anſwer the expence of working.

Sir *Richard Worsley* obſerves, at p. 7, that the baſis of the iſland is a cloſe black clay, which is often diſcovered in ſinking wells; and that on the coaſt in *Mottiston* pariſh it appears at low water. It is ſo firm that an oar cannot be forced into it; and after being expoſed to the air for ſome time, makes excellent whet-ſtones.

Sandown-bay begins near *Culver-cliff*, and bends far to the ſouth. *Dunnose* forms the weſtern horn of this bay, and is a well-known land to mariners: on the eaſtern part is *Sandown-fort*, a ſquare low building with four baſtions, and a ditch placed near the water edge. Nature, in this bay, has been defective in her fortifications, therefore *Henry VIII.* founded this fort: the ſhore varies, being in ſome places a hard ſand, in others ſhingles, and on *Chale-bay* very ſmall gravel, which diminiſhes gradually till it becomes ſand; and this whole ſlip, as far as *Freshwater-bay*, is dry at low water.

SANDOWN-FORT.

APPEARANCE OF THE SOUTHERN COAST.

In general the ſouthern coaſt is high, and compoſed of rocks or earth, in many parts cultivated, in others much covered with bruſh-wood: ſuch is *Shanklin-chine*, in the pariſh

pariſh of *Shanklin*; the rocks are finely broken into ledges, clothed with ſhrubs and buſhes; the deſcent from the land extremely difficult: mid-way is a fiſherman's cottage, truly ſequeſtered from the world, and adds greatly to the uncommon and romantic ſcenery. Moſt commonly the cliffs are very ſteep and naked, and, where not actually precipitous, in many parts are not to be aſcended without great difficulty. The anchorage on this ſide is very indifferent, and the ledges of rocks, which run into the ſea to the weſt of *Rockey-end*, are ſufficient guards againſt an enemy.

A very high ridge of hills run from eaſt to weſt, the whole length of the iſland; at no great diſtance from the ſouthern coaſt ſlope down towards the ſea, but end ſteep, abrupt, and lofty. Theſe hills are covered with very fine graſs; multitudes of ſheep feed on them, and yield a fleece equal in fineneſs to thoſe of our moſt celebrated downs. About thirty thouſand ſheep and eight thouſand lambs are ſhorn annually, and the average of lambs annually exported, in three years, was twenty-three thouſand.

This iſland produces, I have been told, ſeven times the quantity of grain neceſſary for the ſupport of the inhabitants. On an average, in three years, it has annually exported, of different kinds, eight thouſand three hundred and

ſeventy-four quarters; and, in like ſpace, eleven thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-one quarters of flour, excluſive of what may have been ſent to *Portsmouth*, *Southampton*, and *Lymington*.

In the pariſh of *Shanklin* I finiſhed my tour of 1747, being the fartheſt I viſited on the eaſtern part. I ſhall now croſs the iſland, and reſume the journal of my tour of 1787 in a regular manner, and include in it ſeveral places I had ſeen in my youthful ramble, and which I reviſited in this very diſtant year.

On *May* 16th, in the morning, I embarked from *Portsmouth* in a *Cowes* packet, and in a moſt turbulent ſea left to the right *Fort Monkton*; and to the left had the melancholy ſight of the top-maſts of the *Royal George*, of one hundred guns, which, on *Auguſt* 29, 1782, while ſhe was careening with her upper ports open, and many of her guns removed to one ſide to bring it cloſe to the water-edge, was at once overſet by a ſudden guſt of wind, and went inſtantly to the bottom. The brave Rear-admiral *Kempenfelt* was at the time ſitting writing in the cabin, and periſhed, together with four hundred ſeamen, and about the ſame number of women and children, who had taken the opportunity of the inactive ſtate of the ſhip to viſit their friends:

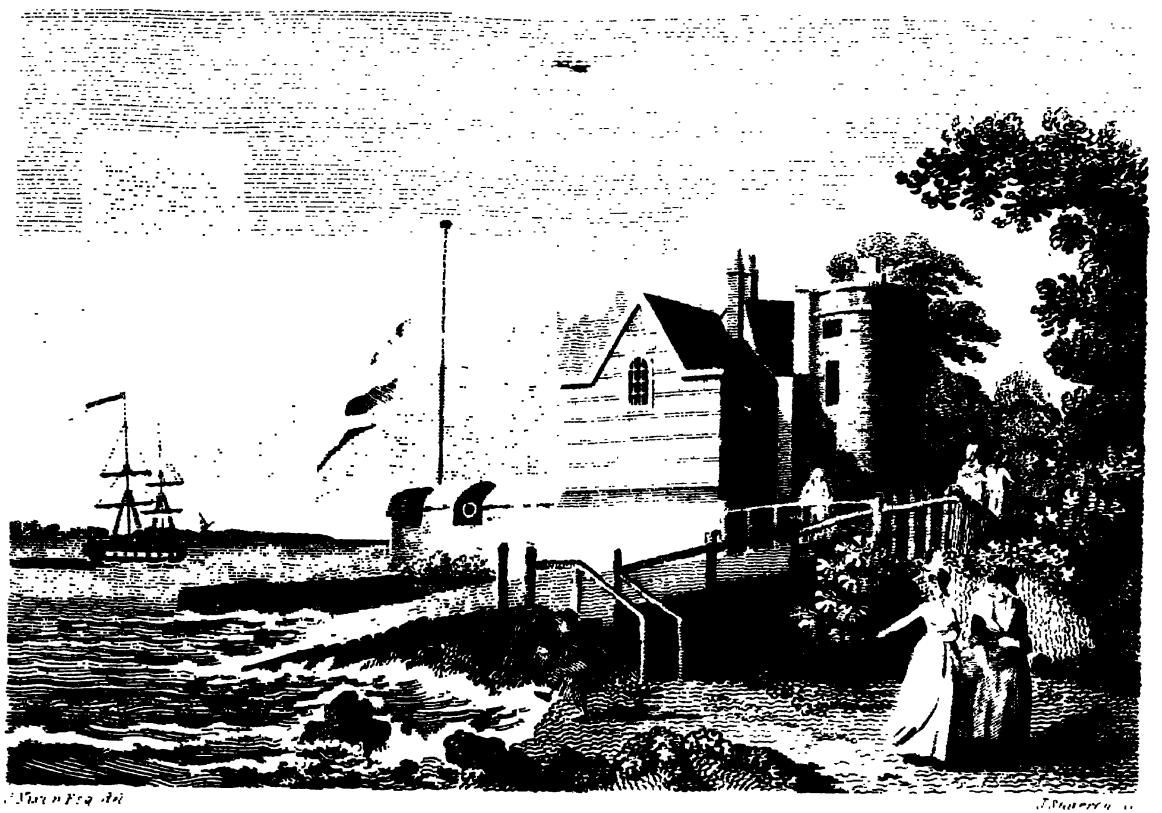
friends: three hundred only were ſaved. A tender, which lay alongſide, met a ſingular fate: ſhe was drawn in by the vortex made by the unfortunate ſhip, and never roſe again. This ſad accident was occaſioned by the zeal of the ſpirited Admiral for returning with all poſſible ſpeed to the ſervice of his country, which would not permit him to take the more tedious method of careening. The *Royal George* was the beſt ſailer in the navy, and, before ſhe grew old, carried the heavieſt metal; fifty-two, forty-eight, and twenty-eight pounders. She carried the talleſt maſts and ſquareſt canvas of any *Engliſh* built ſhip in the ſervice. She was coveted by every Admiral, and therefore was engaged in more actions than any other. Lord *Anſon*, Admiral *Boſcawen*, and Admiral *Rodney* had honoured her with their flags; and in her the gallant *Hawke* ſent to the bottom the *Superbe*, in the ever-memorable engagement of *November* 1759. The moſt daring of *Kempenfelt*'s actions was in the *Victory*, on *December* 12, 1781, when, to the eaſt of *Uſhant*, with twelve ſail of the line, he fell in with the *French* fleet of eighteen, four of which carried one hundred and ten guns each. They had under convoy a large fleet of tranſports with troops and all kinds of military ſtores. He knew that to attack ſo formidable a ſquadron would be folly; but determined, with a preſs of ſail, to force his way to the tranſports: he accordingly daſhed through the enemy's line—eighteen of the convoy ſtruck to him; and he carried away

as many as the cloſing of the day, a hard gale, and thick weather would permit. His manœuvres afterwards, in face of the adverſe fleet, were ſo maſterly as to place him among the firſt of our ſeamen, and to cauſe his loſs to be moſt poignantly regretted, and his memory, to this moment, to be revered by his admiring country. His body found its tomb in the ill-fated ſhip, and a cœnotaph in *Stoke* pariſh (full in ſight) records his moſt uncommon worth.

We took a chaiſe at *West Cowes*, and, after a ſhort aſcent, had a full view of the country towards *Newport*, four miles diſtant: this tract is prettily diverſified with groves. Part of our road lay on the ſkirts of the King's foreſt of *Parkhurst*; once, like *Wiral* in *Cheshire*, it was ſaid to have been ſo well wooded that a ſquirrel could have leaped through it from tree to tree. It is now ſo well cleared that nothing but bruſh-wood remains: it extends over three thouſand acres, and is extra-parochial. It borders on *Northwood*, which received its name from its having formerly, like the foreſt, been covered with timber. It has had its Warden from early times.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

The moſt pleaſing view in this part of our journey was that of the *House of Industry*, a very large building, founded ſoon after the year 1770, on ground granted by the Crown: eighty acres were given on a leaſe of 999 years, which is divided into fields and gardens, in a manner beſt calculated to



COWES CASTLE

anſwer the pious purpoſe of the foundation. Every requiſite for the comfortable ſupport of the aged, and for the education of the young, is provided. There are officers of every nature: a chaplain attends twice a week to take charge of their ſpiritual concerns, and two ſurgeons and apothecaries ſuperintend their bodily infirmities. The number of poor is generally about five hundred and fifty, but the houſe is capable of receiving ſeven hundred. They are employed in the manufacture of ſacks for corn and flour, for which there is a great demand; and in that of woollen cloth for their own cloathing, dowlas for ſhirts and ſheeting, and ſtockings, all for the uſe of the houſe*. The care taken of this admirable inſtitution reflects great honour on the inhabitants of the iſland, and merits the practical attention of every part of *Great Britain*, which has not yet adopted the meritorious example.

Newport is the moſt flouriſhing town in the iſland, large and well-built, finely encircled with fertile hills chequered with groves. Four ſtreets extend eaſt and weſt, and two north and ſouth. The tide flows up the river almoſt to the bridge, and brings large barges up to the quay. Vaſt quantities of grain, the ſtaple of the iſle, is ſent down from hence to *Cowes*. The principal market is on Saturday: not NEWPORT.

* *Worſley*, 19 to 25.

not leſs than two hundred waggon-loads of different ſorts of grain are brought to every market for ſale, amounting to fourteen or fifteen hundred quarters; great part of which is made into flour or malt, or biſcuit for the Navy, and the remainder is bought up for exportation *. Coals, timber, deals, and various neceſſaries to ſupply the ſhops, are ſent up from the harbour.

CHURCH. The Church is no more than a Chapel of Eaſe to *Carisbrook*: it even wanted a church-yard till the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when a peſtilence made an overflow to the cemetery of the mother church. That of *Newport* was founded ſoon after the reign of *Henry II.* when the inhabitants choſe the popular ſaint, *Thomas Becket*, for their patron. Hammers, ſhears, and various mechanical inſtruments, are ſtill to be ſeen ſculptured on the walls, to denote the profeſſions of the contributors. The Church conſiſts of three aiſles, and has a good tower with a peal of ſix bells. The pulpit is of wood highly carved, with the liberal arts and cardinal virtues expreſſed on the pannels.

SIR E. HORSEY. The figure of Sir *Edward Horsey* is expreſſed recumbent on his tomb with uplifted hands, in the ſupplicatory pious ſtyle of his time. He is repreſented armed, has ſhort hair, a ſhort

* *Worſley*, 155.

a ſhort ruff quilled, and lies on a well-cut mat, beneath a marble canopy. The following epitaph ſpeaks his virtues:

" EDVARDUS qui miles erat fortiſſimus HORSEY
" Vectis erat præſes, conſtans terraque marique
" Magnanimus, placidæ ſub pacis nomine fortis
" Juſtitiæ cultor, quam fidus amicus amico
" Fautor Evangelii, dilectus principe vixit.
" Munificus populo, multum dilectus ab omni
" Vixit, et ut ſancti ſic ſtamina ſancta peregit.
" Qui obiit 28 die *Martii*,
" Ann. Dni 1582."

Sir *Edward* was a brave and ſucceſsful commander, both by ſea and land. He was a particular favourite with the worthleſs Earl of *Leicester*, and had the diſgrace of being entruſted with his Lordſhip's clandeſtine marriage with Lady *Douglas Sheffield*. He gave her away, and kept the ſecret ſo well as to enable the Earl to diſown the nuptials when his fancy led him to another Fair. *Leicester* rewarded *Horsey* with the captainſhip of the iſle; a truſt he diſcharged with credit to himſelf and the ſatisfaction of the iſlanders. It appears that he was very fond of the ſports of the field; for he is recorded to have ſtocked the country with game, and to have given a lamb for every hare brought into the iſland.

In this town was held the remarkable treaty between *Charles I.* and the Commiſſioners from the Parliament, begun *September* 18, and ended *Nov.* 28, 1648, during his confinement in *Carisbrook-castle.* I refer the reader to Lord *Clarendon*'s account, v. 210 to 228, of the proceedings there, and of the important debates it gave riſe to in both Houſes. All was in vain; the army had aſſumed the deciſion, and, in two months annihilating all legal power, brought his Majeſty to the block.

CARISBROOK VILLAGE AND CHURCH.

Carisbrook lies a mile north-weſt of *Newport*, and is the parent pariſh. The village and the church are very prettily ſeated, environed with trees in a bottom at the foot of the celebrated caſtle. Prior to the preſent church was another of *Saxon* origin, and called the *Church of the Manour*, meaning of *Boucomb*, i. e. *Beau-comb*, or the *Fair Valley*; the name it bore before it was changed for that of *Carisbrook*. I cannot but ſuſpect that the *Britons* were the firſt who fortified this ſpot; for the *Car*, in the preſent name, ſeems to have been corrupted from *Caer*, the *British* adjunct to every fortified place. The church is greatly reduced from its original ſize; but the ſteeple, with Gothic arches and embattled tower, remain proofs of its former beauty. On one part is a rude figure of a kneeling woman, with ſix uncouth figures of men and women behind.

On a wooden tablet is painted a ſhip, with a man (*William Keeling*) ſitting on the deck. Above his head is a Crown of Glory; on the ſails is the word *Fidem*; on the compaſs, *Verbum Dei*; and on the anchor, *Spes*. He had been Groom of the Chamber to *James I.* and General for the Honourable *East India Adventurers*, where he was employed in three voyages. *Purchas*, in Vol. I. from page 188 to 203, gives the full account of one of his voyages. It began from the *Downs*, about *April* 1, 1607. He ſailed by the *Cape of Good Hope* to the Common Iſles, and from thence to the *Isle of Bandu*, one of the Spicey Iſlands. The *Dutch* ſhewed great jealouſy on his arrival: notwithſtanding the many interruptions he met with from them, he obtained a lading of nutmegs and mace; but the *Dutch* having made peace with the natives, and built a fort, he found it prudent to depart, and arrived in *England* in *May* 1610. He died in this Iſle, aged forty-two, *September* 19, 1619.—The reader will not be diſpleaſed with his epitaph:

" Fortie and two years, in this veſſel fraile,
" On the rough ſeas of life did *Keeling* ſaile;
" A merchant fortunate, a captain bould,
" A courtier gracious, yet (alas!) not old:
" Such wealth, experience, honour, and high praiſe,
" Few winne in twice ſo manie years or daies.
" But what the world admired, he deemed but droſſe,
" For *Chriſt*; without *Chriſt*, all his gains but loſſe:
" For him and his dear love with merrie cheere
" To the Holy Land his laſt courſe he did ſteere;

" Faith ſerved for ſails, the Sacred Word for cord,
" Hope was his anchor, Glorie his reward:
" And thus with gates of grace, by happy venter,
" Thro' ſtraits of Death, Heaven's harbour he did enter."

PRIORY. The adjacent Priory was founded by *William Fitz-Osborn* carl of *Hereford** ſoon after the Conqueſt, and beſtowed by him on the Abbey of *Lyra* in *Normandy*, founded by himſelf, which he was ſo fond of as to beſtow on it ſix other churches within this iſland.

It is ſaid that the inhabitants uſed to boaſt that they had not among them monks, lawyers, wolves nor foxes †. The two laſt may be true, the two firſt not; for, beſides the great Abbey of *Quarr* or *Quarraria*, weſt of *Ride*, they had not fewer than ſix Priories or other monaſtic houſes: but in reſpect to lawyers it was (temporarily) moſt exact; for, during the captainſhip of Sir *George Carey*, i. e. from 1588 to 1603, " no ſooner did an attorney appear in the iſle, " but he was, by his command, with a pound of candles " hanging at his breech lighted, with bells about his " legs, hunted owte of the iſland ‡."

CASTLE. The Caſtle towers above the village on a ſmall eminence; the Keep, on an artificial one riſing above the other.—The founder was *Fitz-Osborn*; but probably there had been a *Saxon*

* *Worſley*, p. 163. † *Same*, p. 176. ‡ *Same*, p. 107.

J. Nixon Esq. del. Comte sc.

CARISBROOK CASTLE [illegible] NEWPORT ROAD

Lond. Jan. 1801 by Edw. Harding [illegible] Pall Mall

a *Saxon* fortreſs on the ſite previous to the Conqueſt, the artificial mount being a certain indication of its having been the work of that people. The *Norman* Caſtle took in no more than the ſpace of an acre and a half; it was of a ſquare form, with rounded angles, and the baſe ſurrounded by a foſs; the *Saxon* Keep had alſo its foſs. Much of this Caſtle is deſtroyed, or very ruinous: the noble gateway yet remains, conſiſting of a great round tower on each ſide.—Theſe buildings have been often reſtored; that in queſtion is ſaid to have been rebuilt by Lord *Widville*, in the reign of *Edward IV.*; other parts had long before undergone repairs by *Montacute* earl of *Salisbury*, in the time of *Richard II.*

The wells of this fortreſs are very remarkable. One had been three hundred feet deep; but it is ſaid that great part had been filled up as uſeleſs: this is in the polygonal tower of the Keep. The other is in the Caſtle-yard, of the depth of two hundred feet: a pin dropped into this well I heard fall moſt diſtinctly. The water is drawn up by an aſs that walks very orderly into the great wheel, which it paces round. I was told, that the predeceſſor to the animal now in office diſcharged its duty for the ſpace of forty years; I have heard ſeventy years.

The Chapel of *St. Nicholas* was coeval with the Caſtle; CHAPEL OF ST. NICHOLAS.

was conſiderably endowed, and eſteemed parochial, for the preſent church in the village was conventual. It is long ſince any ſervice has been performed within its walls: at length it grew quite ruinous, but was rebuilt by the Crown in 1738, being the place in which the Governor or his Steward adminiſters the oaths to the Mayor of *Newport*. It is a vicarage; the Crown pays to the incumbent (who is appointed by the Governor) three pounds a year; and he, in fact, has a right to appoint the Curate of *Newport*, but he leaves that to the inhabitants of the town.

The more modern fortifications were added by Queen *Elizabeth*, on the ſame plan as the Citadel of *Antwerp*, by the *Italian* engineer *Genebella*. Theſe incloſe twenty acres, and the antient fortreſs. They are pentagonal, are faced with ſtone, and defended alſo by a deep foſs.

Notwithſtanding the iſland was frequently invaded, I never find that the Caſtle was ever, more than once, regularly beſieged, which was in 1377, when it was attacked by the *French*; but it was ſo gallantly defended by Sir *Hugh Tyrrel*, that they were obliged to retire with vaſt loſs.

The Parliament, very ſoon after its unhappy rupture with the King, made themſelves maſters of this fortreſs, and appointed

pointed Captain of the iſland, in 1642, their obſequious tool the notorious *Philip* earl of *Pembroke*, from which time the whole iſland remained in their power. Colonel *Hammond* was his ſucceſſor in 1647. It was in him that *Charles I.* repoſed ſuch imprudent confidence on his eſcape from the army, and placed himſelf under the protection of the Colonel, without the leaſt ſtipulation, or even previous notice. This ſtep proved fatal to his Majeſty: from that time he remained cloſe priſoner, even to the ſad concluſion of his life. The account of his confinement, of his attempt to eſcape, and his final removal, are given by our hiſtorians *. To them, therefore, I refer the narrative, which, entertaining as it is, is too prolix for a work of this nature. Let me only add, that the ſide in which the unhappy Monarch was impriſoned is quite ruinous. The window through which he attempted to eſcape is ſtill to be ſeen; but the iron bars that obſtructed his paſſage have long ſince been taken away.

CHARLES I. CONFINED HERE.

This caſtle was the reſidence of the Governors or Captains of the iſland, who lived here with great hoſpitality.—*Iſabella de Fortibus* maintained here great dignity and ſtate, and ſeveral of the Captains are recorded to have ſupported their charge highly to their honour.

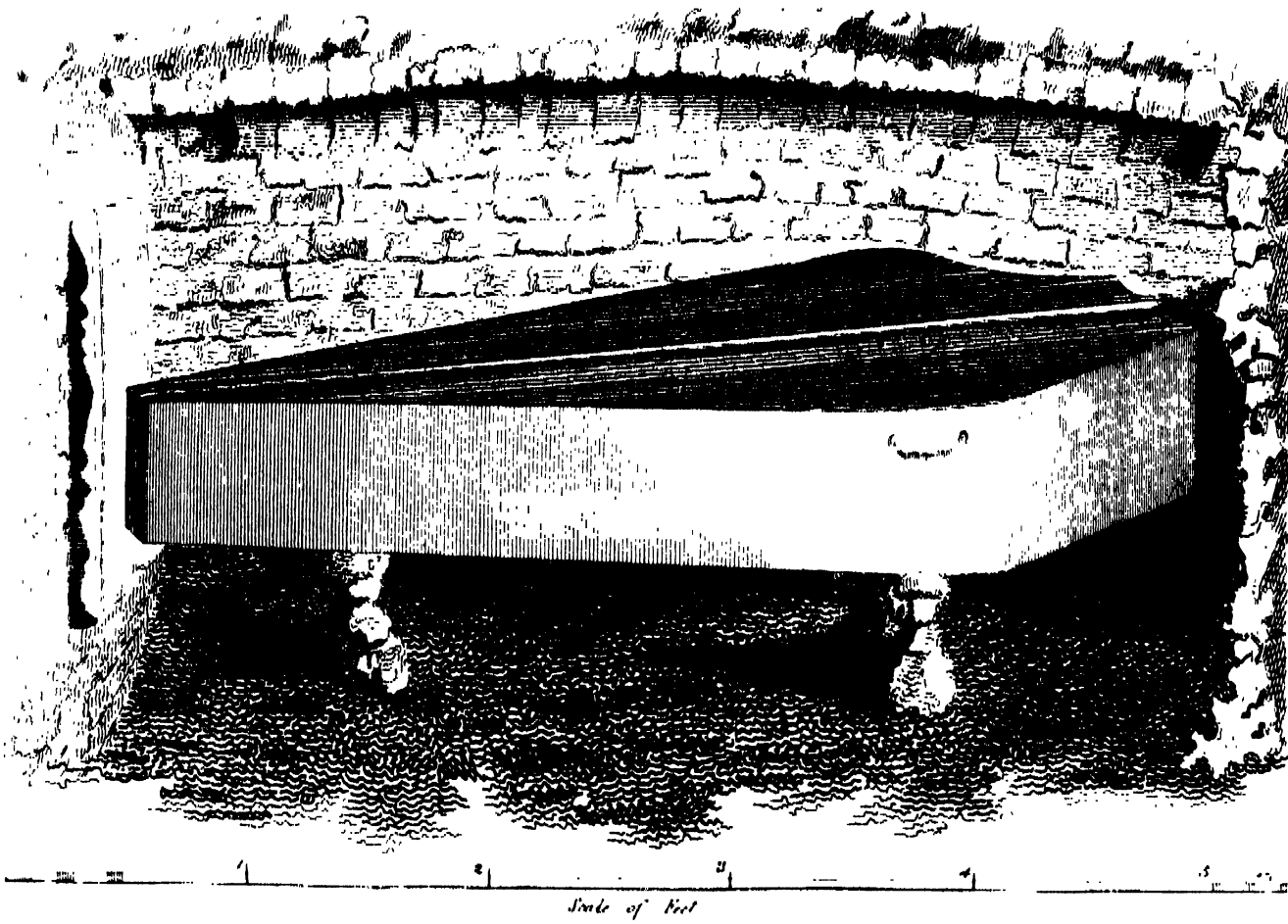
After the death of *Charles I.* it was uſed as a priſon by the

* *Clarendon; Worſley*, 117 to 135.

the uſurper *Cromwell*, and continued as a place of confinement by *Charles II.* I ought to mention, that the Duke of *Glouceſter*, and the Princeſs *Elizabeth*, ſon and daughter of *Charles I.* after the murder of their father, were impriſoned here. They were firſt committed to the charge of the Counteſs of *Leiceſter*, and lived with her at *Penſhurſt* *, and the liberal ſum of three thouſand pounds a year was allowed for their maintenance †. This totally falſifies the report that the Republicans intended to bind Lady *Elizabeth* apprentice to a button-maker. They were ſoon after removed to this caſtle, where Mr. *Mildmay* was chaplain. The Duke of *Glouceſter* was attended there by his tutor Mr. *Lovel*, and ſeems to have been treated with humanity. The Duke was ſet at liberty by the advice of *Cromwell*: five hundred pounds was paid out of the Treaſury to defray the expence of tranſporting himſelf out of *England*. *Elizabeth* died in confinement, *September* 8, 1650, and was interred in *Newport* church on the 24th, aged 15. In the regiſter is this memorial:—"Burials, *September* 1650, *Elizabeth*, daughter of King *Charles*—24." Lord *Clarendon* ſays, that, according to the charity of the time towards *Cromwell*, it was ſaid ſhe was poiſoned; but the noble hiſtorian candidly gives no credit to the report. It is moſt probable, that, according to *Sandford* ‡, ſhe died of a broken heart.

On

* *Clarendon, Hiſt. Rebel.* octavo, VI. 325. † *Whitelock's Memorials*, 404.
‡ *Genealogical Hiſt.* 608.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Scale of Feet

On examining the ground to fix on a proper ſpot whereon to build a vault for the interment of a brother of the Earl of *Delaware*, the coffin and urn containing her remains were found, *Oct.* 24, 1793, in a very perfect ſtate. On the lid of the coffin is inſcribed: "ELIZABETH, ſecond daughter of the late King *Charles*, deceaſed *Sept.* 8, 1650."—The annexed print is from a drawing made on the ſpot, obligingly communicated by *Richard Bull*, Eſq. who ſaw the vault and coffin in the ſtate repreſented.

The chalk in theſe parts is quite hard and ſhattery, and does not mark like common chalk, nor is it burned for lime. It is called here *marl*, and is uſed by the farmer as ſuch. Twenty waggon-loads are laid on an acre, and ground well marled will find the good effects twenty years; but after that, the application of it a ſecond time will anſwer no other purpoſe than making a ſtiff ſoil work rather more free. CHALK.

May 27th we continued our journey ſoutherly, and, deſcending into a bottom, paſſed by the houſe of *Catcomb*, the ſeat of *Edward Meux Worsley*, Eſq. a handſome modern houſe, and by the adjacent church, both prettily ſituated, in a good country, amidſt very beautiful groves: at the diſtance of three miles and a half we reached the village of *Godshill*, in a ſimilar ſituation, and equally pleaſing. GODSHILL.

The Church is ſeated on an eminence inſulated by a rich bottom clothed with trees. It was one of the ſix churches given by *William Fitz-Osborn* to the Abbey of *Lyra*. The tower-ſteeple appears above. Within are various monuments; the moſt antient, of Sir *John Leigh*, and his Daughter heireſs of *John Hacket*. Under a rich Gothic arch are their figures recumbent; their feet reſt on the backs of wolves. On the borders of the Lady's robe are the arms of the *Hackets*: on each ſide of her is a Child: on the top, above the arch, are three Angels holding ſhields, with ſome antient letters inſcribed on them. *Hacket* died in the reign of *Henry VIII.*

The next monument is of Sir *James Worsley* and his Lady: ſhe was the daughter of Sir *John Leigh*. They are repreſented kneeling under an architrave ſupported by two Ionic pillars.

The next is of Sir *Robert*, who died in the year 1747, and his brother *Henry Worsley*, the laſt Governor of *Barbadoes*, who departed this life in *March* 1740. Their buſts are placed on a *Sarcophagus*: the pediment is ſupported by pillars of marble veined, with the figures of *Hope* and *Fortitude* on the ſides.

A mural monument of Captain *Richard Worsley*, ſon of Sir *James*, has on each ſide a fluted pillar. This has a long inſcription, which I tranſcribe, as it is hiſtorical of the Family,

mily, and particularly gives an account of the unfortunate youths deſtroyed by the exploſion:

" RICARDO WORSLEY, armigero, nuper inſulæ Vectis præfecto, unico " fratri ſuo, filio primogenito *Jacobi Worſley* de *Worſley-hall*, in provincia " *Lancaſtriæ* oriundi equitis aurati, ejuſdem item inſulæ olim præfecti, ex " *Anna* filia *Johannis Ley*, equitis aurati, apud *Appuldorcombe*, in eadem " inſula nata, *Johannes Worſley* armiger poſuit.

" En pia *Worſelei* lapis hic tegit oſſa *Ricardi*
" Vectis præfectum quem gemit ora ſuum,
" Et patriæ charus dum vixit et utilis idem
" Mortuus in patria nunc tumulatur humo,
" Quem pater adverſa materque aſpectat in urna,
" Matris et in medio ſpectat uterque parens.
" Ad latus hic nati pueri duo ſorte perempti.
" Præpropera infeſti pulveris igne jacent.
" Felices omnes vel quos ſors dira coegit
" Triſtia funeſtis claudere fata rogis.
" Appeldercombus genuit, rapuitque; ſepulchrum
" Oſſa habet: Hinc animas vexit ad aſtra Deus.

" Obiit idem *Ricardus* die 12 *Maii*, A. Dni 1565; *Johannes* et *Georgius*, " filii dicti *Ricardi*, obierunt 6 die *Septembris*, A. Dni 1567.

APPULDOR-COMBE-HOUSE.

The houſe of *Appuldorcombe*, long the reſidence of the *Worſleys*, is about a mile from *Godshill*. The ſituation is truly fine, on the plain of a delicious park, in the midſt of an amphitheatre of ſmooth and verdant hills, ornamented with beeches of a great ſize, and venerable oaks that cover

the ſide of the noble ſlope riſing behind the houſe to a vaſt height, and terminating in a ſummit that commands a moſt extenſive and magnificent proſpect. From hence are ſeen the road of *St. Helen's*, *Spithead*, *Portsmouth*, and the riſing downs beyond; *Bembridge-cliffs*, and *Brading*, and *Freſh-water-cliffs*, hardly to be paralleled for their height of chalky precipice; and beyond them, the *Dorſetſhire* ſhore, and the *Iſle of Portland*. On one of the ſummits the preſent Baronet gratefully erected, in 1774, an obeliſk in honour of his grandfather Sir *Robert*, who was the founder of the preſent houſe, and who died in 1747. About a mile diſtant, on the ſummit of a rocky hill in *Newchurch* pariſh, is a ruinous caſtle called *Cooke's Caſtle*, which, from the houſe, forms an agreeable object.

ANTIENT HOUSE.

Sir *Robert* left behind him a drawing of the old manſion, which, by the print placed at page 180 of the Hiſtory of the Iſle, appears to have been a venerable pile. Beneath is an inſcription dated 1720, beginning thus—"*Appuldorcombe*, as I found it in 1690, and of which I have not left a ſtone ſtanding."—He adds the etymology, but makes *combe* derived from the *Saxon*, whereas it is true *Britiſh*, ſignifying a hollow or receſs in the ſide of a hill; the whole word may be derived from our antient tongue, *Ypwll y dwr y cwm*, or the pool of water in the *cwm* or hollow of the hill.

MODERN.

Sir *Robert* began to rebuild it in 1710, but left it very much unfiniſhed. It was completed by the preſent owner in a magnificent ſtyle, and with diſtinguiſhed taſte, and the elegant manner with which the grounds are laid out does him equal credit: on the whole, it may be ranked among the firſt-rate places of our country.

The manor of *Appuldorcombe* belonged to the Abbey of *Montsburg*. After various maſters it fell to Sir *James Worsley* of *Worsley-hall* in *Lancashire*, by his marriage in 1511 with *Anne* daughter of Sir *John Leigh* of *More* in *Derbyshire*, the ſame who is interred in *Godshill*. The *Worsleys* came in with the Conqueror, and ſettled in *Lancashire*: their great anceſtor, Sir *Elias de Workesley*, as they were then called, took up the Croſs and went into *Paleſtine*, where he fought many battles againſt the Infidels, and died and was interred in the *Iſle of Rhodes*.

A ſelection from the principal paintings, ſculptures, and drawings in the houſe at *Appuldorcombe*, cannot fail being acceptable; ſome of the former, and all of the two latter, have been collected by the preſent Baronet; the drawings made by an eminent Artiſt, under his own inſpection, during the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, paſſed in *Italy*, *Spain*, *Greece*, *Egypt*, *Aſia Minor*, and *Tartary*. The collection

is made with judgment and at a very liberal expence, and with an indefatigable induſtry hardly to be paralleled. Sir *Richard* freighted a ſhip, at his own coſt, to export himſelf and ſuite from place to place as he found it convenient, and kept ſome excellent Artiſts in his train during the whole expedition. The drawings of places taken on the ſeveral ſpots are very numerous, and (of the kind) the fineſt I have ever ſeen, particularly the large ones of *Athens*, *Alexandria*, *Troy*, *Conſtantinople*, the *Pyramids*, &c. &c.

The two great landſcapes in the Eating-parlour, by *Francesco Zuccarelli*, are indiſputably the fineſt pictures he ever made. They are beautiful in the extreme, and, as far as Art can mimic Nature, complete. The room is large and lofty; but theſe ſtately pictures occupy the whole ſpace at the top and bottom of it. That at the north end is a view of the *Veronese* mountains, with the river *Adige*; and was painted in the year 1744, for the late Mr. *Hoare* of *Stourhead* in *Wiltshire*.

Its companion is a view in *Italy*, and a proper one in every reſpect. In this room there are three other pictures by the ſame maſter; that over the chimney is admirably well painted: there are alſo two ſweet landſcapes by *Berghem* in the ſame room.

In

In the *Athenian* room hang two very large and very fine coloured drawings of *Athens*, taken on the ſpot in the year 1785.

The picture over the chimney in the Colonnade-room, by *Tintoretto*, in his beſt manner, is very capital, repreſenting the conſecration of a Biſhop, with the portrait of *Paul III.* who officiates. The figures are as large as life. In the ſame room, among others, are the following pictures, viz.

A portrait, on a thick pannel, of *Henry VIII.* by *Holbein*, which Mr. *Walpole* thought was one of the beſt of that King; and is probably original, as it was preſented by that Monarch to Sir *James Worsley*, then Governor of the *Isle of Wight*, after a viſit he made him at *Appuldorcombe-park*.

A three-quarters picture of a woman in a great ruff, called Queen *Elizabeth*, in the robes of a Chancellor of *Oxford*; it came from the Palace at *Kenſington*: be it of whom it may, 'tis certainly a curious picture, but has no character of Queen *Elizabeth*'s countenance. It ſeems a *Flemiſh* portrait, and very much reſembling the print Mr. *Bull* has got of *Iſabella* wife of *Albert* archduke of *Auſtria*; or perhaps it may be Queen *Mary*, by Sir *Anthony More*, who was ſent over to paint her picture: it reſembles her a great deal.

An half-length of *Roxalana*, a *Venetian*, in the *Georgian* dreſs.

dreſs. After having lived ſeveral years with *Soliman II.* he married her, and ſent to the *Doge* of *Venice* for a painter to make her portrait. *Gentili Bellino* was diſpatched to *Conſtantinople*, and painted this picture there. She died 1561.

The portrait of *Hobbes* of *Malmesbury*, by *Vandyke*; a fine picture.

The Duke of *Suffolk*, and the Queen Dowager of *France*, widow of *Louis XII.* and afterwards married to the Duke of *Suffolk*. At the bottom of the picture are the well-known lines, "Cloth of gold do not deſpiſe," &c. It is a ſmall picture on pannel, and is ſuppoſed to have been painted by *John de Mabuse*.

A portrait of Sir *Henry Neville*, on pannel. He was Ambaſſador from Queen *Elizabeth* to the Court of *France*, and father to Lady *Worsley* wife of Sir *Richard Worsley* Governor of the *Iſle of Wight*, in the ſame reign, by *Cornelius Janſen*. The portrait of the above Lady *Worsley*, by *Cornelius Janſen*, alſo hangs up in the ſame room.

A head of the Earl of *Southampton*, by *Vandyke*.

A very fine picture of the Annunciation, by *Guercino*, in his firſt manner, in 1629: it was purchaſed from the Confraternity of the Holy Croſs at *Reggio*. There is an original letter of *Guercino*'s in Sir *Richard Worsley*'s houſe, deſcribing the pains he had taken, and the price of the ultramarine

which

which he had uſed in finiſhing the drapery of this picture.

In the Picture Cabinet are many good paintings, particularly thoſe which follow :—A view in *Italy*, extremely beautiful ; the figures by *Nicolo Poussin*, and the landſcape by *Gaspar*.

An old *Joseph* holding an infant *Christ* in his arms, thought to be a true *Titian*, and very fine and valuable.

The Stoning of *St. Stephen* before the gates of *Jerusalem*, by *Dominichino* ; a very fine and valuable picture, in high preſervation.

A head of *Walter* earl of *Essex*, 1572, by *Fred. Zuccharo*.

A beautiful head of one of the *Medici* family, by *Carlo Dolci*.

A head of the infamous Counteſs of *Somerset*, by *Fred. Zuccharo*.

A ſmall whole-length of *Philip* earl of *Pembroke*, by *Vandyke*.

A very fine head of Pope *Alexander VI.* by *Titian*, purchaſed at *Granada* in *Spain*, his native country. The epitaph, written by *Sannazarius*, well deſcribes his character :

" Fortaſſe neſcis cujus hic tumulus ſiet,
" Adſta viator, ni piget,
" Titulam, quam ALEXANDRI vides, haud illius
" Magni

" Magni eſt, ſed hujus qui modo
" Libidinoſa ſanguinis captus ſiti,
" Tot civitates inclitas,
" Tot regna vertit, tot duces letho dedit
" Natos ut impleat ſuos.
" Orbem, rapinis, ferro, et igne funditus
" Vaſtavit, hauſit, eruit:
" Humana jura, nec minus cæleſtia,
" Ipſoſque ſuſtulit Deos:
" Ut ſcilicet liceret, heu ſcelus, Patri
" Natæ ſinum permingere,
" Nec execrandis abſtinere nuptiis
" Timore ſublato ſemel."

A head, by *Raphael*, of *Ambrosio Caradosso*, Engraver to Pope *Julius* the Second, and the Friend of *Raphael*. This celebrated Artiſt cut upon a diamond the four Doctors of the Church in *intaglio*, which —— *Garzon* informs us was purchaſed by *Julius* the Second for 40,000 *Roman* crowns.

A very curious ſmall picture of *Edward VI.* by *Holbein*. He is very young, and has a rattle in his hand; and at the bottom of the portrait are ſeveral lines, all in capitals, ſubſcribed *Ricardi*, *Mori*, *Carmina*.

In the Veſtibule is a curious antique painting in *fresco*, cut from the wall of a temple in *Adrian*'s villa near *Tivoli*, repreſenting *Glaucus* making love to *Scylla*, who is ſtanding on

on the ſea ſhore. The Painter ſeems to have choſen for his ſubject, that period of time when *Glaucus* is reproaching the Nymph for her want of affection, ſo elegantly deſcribed by *Ovid:*

" Quid tamen hæc ſpecies, quid diſplacuiſſe marinis,
" Quid juvat eſſe Deum, ſi tu non tangeris iſtis?"

Over the chimney, in the Library, is a curious picture by *Murillo*, (called the *Spaniſh Vandyke*,) which repreſents *Cleopatra* applying the aſp to her breaſt: it was preſented to Sir *Richard Worſley*, by a nobleman at *Granada* in *Spain*, in the year 1783, in whoſe family it had been more than a century: it is a beautiful compoſition; and one cannot help applying the lines in *Shakſpeare*'s Play of *Antony* and *Cleopatra*, Sc. VI.

" Peace! peace!
" Doſt thou not ſee my baby at my breaſt,
" That ſucks its nurſe aſleep?"

In the ſame room are the pictures of *Philip IV.* of *Spain*, and *Iſabella* of *Bourbon*, whole lengths on horſeback, brought from *Granada*, and painted by *Velaſquez*, much in the manner of *Rubens*. There are prints of both pictures well etched.

In the Inner Library is a good whole length, by Sir *Joſhua*

Reynolds, of the preſent Right Honourable Sir *Richard Worsley*, dreſſed in the uniform of the *Hampshire* militia; and the ſame room contains ſeveral other valuable paintings.

In Sir *Richard*'s Dreſſing-room, adjoining, are ſome fine and curious drawings, taken by a very reſpectable Artiſt under the Baronet's own inſpection.

I recollect a ſmall drawing of the Pits where the Mummies are found near *Cairo*; alſo a fine view of the *Pyramids*, and the head of the great *Sphinx*.

Likewiſe a large view of the Ruins of the *Gymnasium* at *Alexandria Troas* in *Asia Minor*. There are alſo the following valuable drawings, finely executed upon a large ſcale, viz.

A view of the round Temple built by the Empreſs of *Russia* in the great Duke's garden at *Paulowski*, and dedicated to *Hercules*. A view of the Aqueduct of *Justinian*, nine miles from *Constantinople*.

A view of *Constantinople*, and the harbour called the *Golden Horn*.

Ruins of the *Homeriam*, near *Smyrna*.

Ruins of *Hierapolis* in *Upper Phrygia*. Ruins of a grand Temple at *Corinth*; and others equally valuable and curious.

Account

Account of ſome of the Sculptures and Antique Monuments at APPULDORCOMBE.

In the principal front of the houſe, on each ſide of the entrance, ſtands a curious antique Chair of white marble: that on the right hand, called *Sella Theſſala*, is of fine deſign and elegantly ornamented, and was uſed as a common ſitting chair; that on the left, ſtyled *Sella Arquata*, was uſed by the Philoſophers as a ſtudying chair. They are unique in their kind, and came originally from *Greece*, as appears by the marble, and were dug up at *Rome* in the time of the celebrated antiquary *Fatoius Orſini*, who was the purchaſer. From him they became the property of *Sextus Quintus*, and were purchaſed by the preſent owner when the marbles in the *Villa Negroni* were diſpoſed of.

ANTIQUE KNOCKER.

On the door is an elegant Knocker in bronze, found among the ruins of *Herculaneum* in the year 1787.

There are intereſting marbles and baſs-relievo's, many of early antiquity, in almoſt all the rooms below ſtairs, which are arranged with elegance and judgment: ſome little account of the principal ones may be ſatisfactory.

In the centre, over the door leading into the Eating-room,

is a moſt beautiful and precious fragment in marble, found at *Athens* in the year 1785, and was brought to *England* two years afterwards. It repreſents *Jupiter* and *Minerva* receiving vows and ſupplications from an *Athenian* family, and appears, from the dimenſions, the ſtyle and beauty of the ſculpture, to have been part of the frieze of the cell at *Parthenon* at *Athens*, deſigned by *Phidias*, and probably executed by his beſt ſcholars. *Virgil*, in the ſixth *Æneid*, has left us a ſublime idea of the excellency of ſculpture:

" Exaudent alii ſpirantia mollius æra,
" Credo equidem vivos ducent de marmore vultus."

On the left hand, in the ſame room, is a very intereſting monument in baſs-relievo, found in the *Athenian Acropolis* in 1785: it repreſents a *Syren* in affliction for having been excelled by the *Muses* in ſinging. She is repreſented without wings, to point out more particularly the victory of the *Muses*, which ſhe is lamenting. The *Muses*, as we are told by *Stephanus de Urbibus*, deprived the *Syrens* of their wings, and the city of *Aplera* in *Crete* was called ſo from this circumſtance.

HERMÆ. In the Colonnade-room is an exceeding fine *Herma*, or Term of *Sophocles*, found among the ruins of the *Prytaneum* at *Athens* in the year 1785: it is ſimilar to one dug up at *Rome* with the name of *Sophocles* upon it; but the ſculpture

ture of the *Roman Herma* has been thought inferior to this. *Hermæ* are buſts on long quadrangular baſes, originally invented by the *Athenians*: they were firſt made to repreſent *Hermes* or *Mercury*, and deſigned as guardians to the ſepulchres in which they are lodged; but afterwards the houſes, ſtreets and porticos of *Athens* were adorned with them, and rendered venerable by multitudes of illuſtrious portraits of Men, of Heroes, and of the Gods.

On a Scagliole table in the ſame room is a good buſt of *Achilles*, dug up in the *Campagna* of *Rome* in *August* 1787.

On the other ſide of this room is a baſs-relievo of a female figure. From the badneſs of the deſign it ſeems to be a production of the *Romans* when the arts were declining, or perhaps an unfiniſhed work: however, it is curious, as being one of the antient *Stella*, which were pillars placed on the antient ſepulchres, with the name of the perſon and tribe to which it belonged.

On the right hand of the chimney is an *Herma* of *Alcibiades*, of the fineſt *Greek* ſculpture, diſcovered in the ruins of the *Prytaneum* at *Athens* in the year 1785.

In the centre of the room is a large and moſt beautiful Bull in demi-relievo, weighing more than twenty hundred weight; he is crowned with laurel leaves, and the vittæ hang down from the horns; he has a large fillet ornamented with fringe on the back. The bulls repreſented in the triumphal BULL.

umphal ſacrifice on the arch of *Titus* at *Rome* have ſimilar ornaments. It is probable this bull adorned the front of ſome antient temple in *Magna Græcia*, having been found near the ruins of *Crotona* about three hundred years ago, and much admired ſince at *Naples* in the Palace of the Duke of *Colobrano*. The beauty, deſign, elegance and expreſſion of the whole is wonderfully fine.

Upon another Scagliole table ſtands a fine *Greek* buſt of the *Guidian Venus*, one of the celebrated and favourite productions of the chiſſel of *Praxiteles*: it was uſual with the Antients to copy their moſt admired and eſteemed productions; and this is probably one of thoſe antient copies, the ſculpture as well as the marble being the produce of *Greece*.

In the ſame room ſtands the river *Nile* in white marble, (as deſcribed by the elder *Philoſtratus*,) leaning with his left arm upon a *Sphinx*, and a ſtream iſſuing from under his body; in his right he holds a cornucopia, with ſixteen ſmiling children; ſome of them are pointing to the flood: the ſixteen children ſignify the ſixteen cubits in height, the uttermoſt of the flowing of the *Nile*, and their ſmiling looks the advantages received therefrom. This marble is very curious, and in many reſpects ſimilar to the celebrated ſtatue of the *Nile* in the *Vatican* at *Rome*.

On the chimney-piece are the three following curioſities:—A ſmall antique ſtatue of an *Egyptian* Prieſt, with an obeliſk

obeliſk on the back part of it, covered with hieroglyphics. This precious image is of *Egyptian* green baſaltes, and was dug up on the ſhore near *Mattano* (the antient *Antium*) in the year 1773.

A ſmall *Herma* of *Sappho*, on a column of ſerpentine marble: it was dug up at *Athens* in the year 1785.

A ſmall *Herma* of *Telesphorus*, on a column of ſerpentine marble, from *Egypt*. He was by the Antients venerated as the ſon of *Esculapius*, and the God of *Convalescence*.

In the Library ſtands a moſt beautiful *Greek* group of *Bacchus*, leaning upon a Genius. Perhaps there does not exiſt a more perfect work of Art, or any imitation of beautiful Nature, more ſtriking, even to the eye of a common obſerver, than this charming group, the material parts of which are in perfect good preſervation.

The Priory of *Appuldorcombe* was a Cell to the Abbey of *Montsburg* in *Normandy*, given them by *Richard de Redvers*, founder of the Abbey. A Prior and two Monks were kept here by the Convent, to take care of the profits of their lands. PRIORY.

We croſſed *St. Boniface*'s Down, in the pariſh of the ſame name, corrupted to *Bonchurch*. We deſcended a very ſteep

road amidſt broken cliffs ſlipped down from the greater, and paſſed by his well, and by *Under Cliff*, conſiſting of broken free-ſtone diſpoſed in narrow ſtrata, and often clothed with bruſh-wood. The narrow ſpace between the cliffs and the ſea was extremely ſingular; reſembling a continuance of narrow corn-fields and paſtures divided with parallel riſings covered with ſhrubs, which, in paſt times, had fallen entire from the ſuperjacent cliffs.

ST. BONIFACE'S COTTAGE.

St. Boniface's Cottage is an elegant little building under the precipitous rocks. We were introduced into it, and met with the moſt polite reception from Mrs. *Hill*, the lady of Colonel *Hill* the owner, who made this moſt ſequeſtered ſpot her frequent and long abode.

STEEPHILL COTTAGE.

About a mile further is *Steephill Cottage*, another elegant retreat, built by the late *Hans Stanley* eſq. when Governor of this Iſle. The fore-ground varies little from that of the former, with the frequent addition of plentiful orchards; but the cliffs, here ſhagged with ſhrubs, afford a fine and ſhady canopy over the walks cut beneath.

ST. LAURENCE.

We paſſed next into the pariſh of *St. Laurence*, ſecluded from the high lands by weather-beaten precipices often diſpoſed in double ſeries. The ſcene becomes rude and frightful; all the lower ground is uneven, formed from the

the ruins of the higher parts; yet it is finely cultivated, (whereſoever the inequality will permit,) in the ſmall incloſures, interperſed with vaſt fragments of rocks.

NITON.

After a ſhort ride we got into the pariſh of *Niton*, and as it is called *Crab-Niton*, from the number of thoſe cruſtacea its rocky ſhores produce. The church, with five others in *Hampſhire*, were beſtowed on *Queen's College*, *Oxford*, by *Charles I.* in return for the college-plate beſtowed on his Majeſty in his diſtreſs.

We aſcended to *Niton* village, which ſtands on the down of the ſame name, about a mile up the country: *Rocken-point*, in the adjacent pariſh of *Chale*, is the extreme ſouthern point of the iſland; from thence the land trends greatly to the weſt and to the eaſt.

CHALE-BAY.

Two ſlight curvatures are unworthily dignified by the name of bays: ſuch are thoſe of *Chale* and *Brixton*; the firſt unhappily diſtinguiſhed by its dangerous navigation: it is bounded by lofty and perpendicular cliffs. An awful opening is worn through the midſt of thoſe of *Chale:* an immenſe gully, called the *Black Gang Chine*, gives a paſſage to the ſtrand beneath, amidſt vaſt maſſes of broken ground

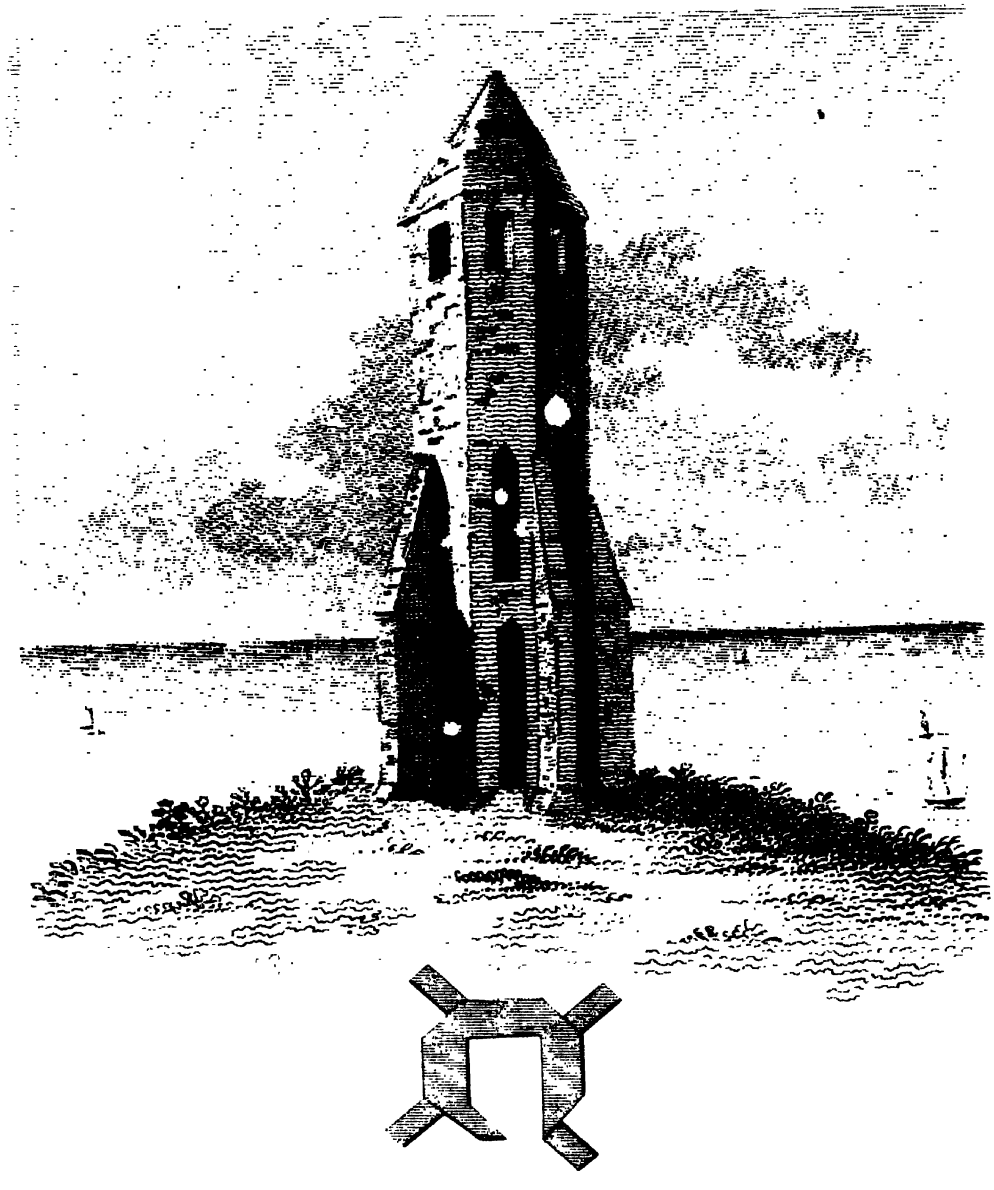
and disjointed rocks. This originated from a ſmall ſtream, in no place ſo wide as not to be eaſily paſſed over; but which in proceſs of time formed the chaſm, by wearing away the ſand and clay, leaving only the ſolid rocks.

The country-people in theſe parts once thought that they were poſſeſſed of a *Pactolian* ſand, for they obtained for a certain time ſome gold duſt from the ſand of the bay; but, from a number of dollars having been from time to time caſt on ſhore, it was juſtly ſuſpected that it came from the wreck of ſome unfortunate *Spaniſh* ſhip.

From *Niton Down* we paſſed to that of *Chale*: the cliffs, that here impend over the ſhore, conſiſt of free-ſtone, and are of a tremendous height. A *Chriſtian Pharos* was erected above theſe terrible precipices, in form of a chapel, dedicated to *St. Catherine*, in 1323, by *Walter* lord of the manor of *Godyton* in this neighbourhood, who aſſigned certain rents for a chaunting prieſt to ſing maſs, and alſo to provide light in the Tower for the ſafety of navigators. At the Diſſolution, the prayers of the prieſt, and the more efficacious ſecurity derived from the light-houſe, were involved in one common ruin. Neither of them were ever reſtored; yet the Tower, ſtill called *St. Catherine's Tower*, continues to ſerve

ST. CATHERINE'S TOWER.

as



Turner del. Spar sc.

St. CATHERINES TOWER ISLE of WIGHT

Published Jan 1 1801 by Edw. [illegible] Pall Mall

as a guide to mariners by day. It was thought of ſuch importance, of late years, that it has been thoroughly repaired, and, in clearing away the foundation of the chapel, the form was diſcovered, and the floor of the little cell of the pious prieſt laid open to view.

CHAPEL.

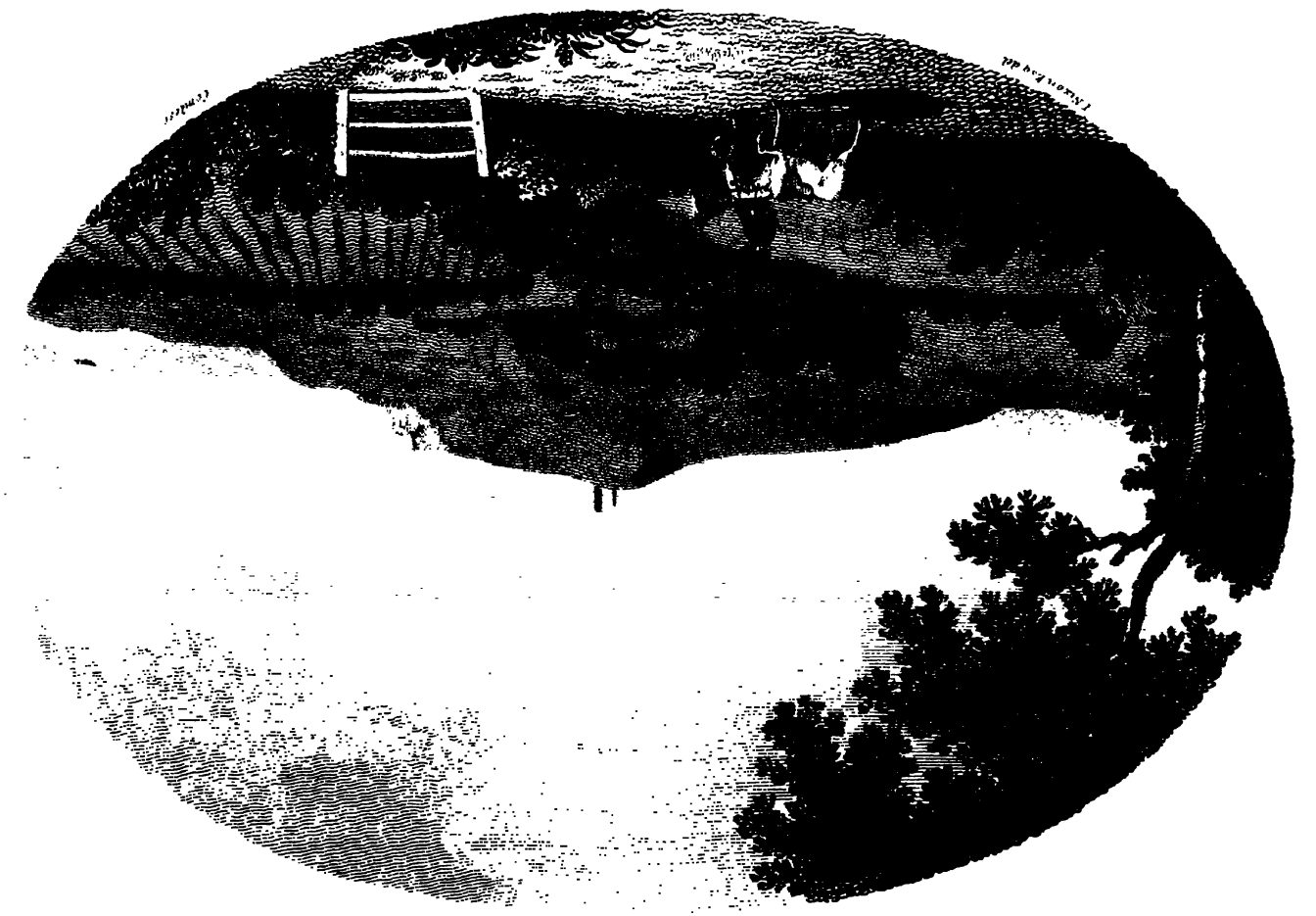
This chapel ſtood ſeven hundred and fifty feet above high-water-mark, and commanded a moſt extenſive view; its outſide was octangular, its inſide ſquare, the top pyramidal. In the two firſt reſpects it has the form of the famous *Roman Pharos* at *Dover*; but, the finiſhing of the laſt being loſt, we can purſue the compariſon no further.

Divines, who ſeek for the completion of prophecies, may have a more comfortable and authentic proof, from the recent appearance of *Shanklin Down*, from the Tower of *St. Catherine*. Within memory of man, another, called *Week Down*, interfered ſo far as to render the former ſcarcely viſible from the Tower; but, at preſent, *Shanklin Down* appears from that ancient ſtructure a hundred feet higher than that of *Week*: ſo that, in this inſtance at leaſt, "every valley ſhall be exalted, and every mountain ſhall be made low." I well remember the infinite ſatisfaction I gave to a truly learned and pious Divine on this ſubject, by relating to him, that the later meaſures of the height of our boaſted *Snowdon* made

it about a hundred and fifty feet lower than it was in the preceding century.

Being now on the centre of danger, from the ſtorms and tides of this important coaſt, I ſhall, from the communication of my worthy friend Mr. *Bull*, give a hiſtory of the ſea, and the new attempts of the uſeful *Trinity-houſe* to teach the mariner to ſhun theſe dire ſhores.

" The high lands of *St. Aldan's*" (ſays my intelligent correſpondent) " in *Dorſetſhire*, and *St. Catherine's-point* in the " *Iſle of Wight*, form a great bay, and, in blowing weather, " with the wind to the ſouth-weſt, hardly any veſſel that " gets within it eſcapes without coming aſhore. To pre- " vent this, the *Trinity-houſe*, a few years ſince, erected, at " the expence of 7000l. two light-houſes, one upon *St. Ca-* " *therine's-hill*, and one upon the high downs juſt above the " *Needle* rocks, and a third upon *Hurſt* beach; the two laſt " were lighted for the firſt time the 29th of laſt *September*, " but the former has never yet been illuminated. A toll " or duty of one ſhilling for every coaſting veſſel paſſing the " light is collected by the *Trinity-houſe*. *Britiſh* veſſels, " bound on foreign voyages, pay one halfpenny per ton; " Foreigners, double. Sailors doubt whether the lights upon " the two high points of the *Needles*, and *St. Catherine's*, " will



" will anſwer any good purpoſe. They ſay, they had been
" better ſeen upon the beach than where they are; becauſe,
" in bad weather, when moſt wanted, thoſe high hills are al-
" moſt always enveloped in clouds, and of courſe the lant-
" horns inviſible at any little diſtance: and that for ſome time
" to come they may be liable to be miſtaken for the *Portland*
" lights; one fatal inſtance of which has already happened,
" for, the night before we left the iſland, a *Dutch* frigate,
" of thirty-ſix guns and two hundred and fifty men, came
" bump aſhore, (miſtaking the lights,) and was beat to pieces;
" and though moſt of the crew were ſaved at laſt, the ſurf
" ran ſo high, it was one night and two days before they
" could be brought off. I ſaw myſelf, for four hours to-
" gether, the Captain's wife and other women waving their
" handkerchiefs, and ſhewing every ſign of diſtreſs; and I
" make myſelf believe I was the means of ſaving eight men,
" by bribing a deſperate ſmuggler to go off to them in his
" boat."

Hunger began to preſs us: our worthy companion, Mr. *Richard Clarke*, ſuggeſted to us, that, notwithſtanding the abſence of the hoſpitable owner, we might find ſome " *bons harnois de gueule*," as *Jacques du Fouilloux* calls it, at his ſeat at *Northcourt*, about five miles to the north, in *Shore-well* pariſh: we haſtened there, and found, to hungry men, the

the delicious repaſt of bacon and eggs; and our friend ſupplied us with a bottle of excellent white wine, by his intereſt with the family of the good miniſter, Mr. *Gother*, then from home. We here took leave of Mr. *Clarke* with regret, but with a full ſenſe of his good ſervices in the Iſle, and by his various communications of its hiſtory in ſeveral moſt material points. We wiſhed to go that evening to the vaſt cliffs of *Freshwater*, but he told us it was impoſſible to be done in the time we expected. Every petty traveller can effect poſſibilities; I aim at more: I bribed my guide, and fully performed my deſign.

SHORWELL. We paſſed the village of *Shorwell* and its ſpire-ſteeple; from thence kept to the north-weſt, and paſſed by the villages of *Brixton* and *Mottiston*, the little capitals of their reſpective pariſhes. In both theſe the cliffs lower conſiderably: from them may be ſeen the very dangerous groups of rocks, ſo fatal to mariners, which jut in ſeveral places from the beach into the water, and often arreſt the ſhips, and deny them the chance of ſafety by running on ſhore. For the ſite of theſe, as well as on every topographical occaſion, I refer to the accurate map (which Sir *Richard Worsley* has favoured us with) prefixed to the hiſtory.

DANGEROUS ROCKS.

BROOK. We now paſſed by *Brook*, ſeated in a beautiful vale, ſprinkled

ſprinkled with trees, and rich in corn. On *Brook-down* is a circular foſs eighty-one paces in circumference, and in the middle a *tumulus:* near this circle were ſix others coned, and each ſurrounded with a ſmall foſs. I recollect ſeeing, on *Mottiston-down*, another placed ſolitary. Theſe are memorials of ſome bloody actions of the early invaders, *Danes* or *Saxons*, who erected over their ſlain theſe cuſtomary honours; the firſt poſſibly was a reſpect paid to ſome mighty chieftain. TUMULI.

Brook-down extends to the weſt, and ſlopes from its ſummit to the ſea quite to *Freshwater-gap*, and again to the north towards *Yarmouth*. I obſerve it to have been interſected by antient foſſes from its higheſt part, reaching almoſt to the ſea, and dotted with a ſeries of numerous *tumuli*.

Freshwater-bay commences at the end of that of *Brixton*, and forms a deeper curvature than the others. From *Brook-green*, its eaſtern extremity, is a recommencement of lofty cliffs; beneath which, for ſome way, is continued a fine ſandy ſtrand. In the centre of the bay is a creek called *Freshwater-gate*, with two vaſt and rude columnar rocks riſing out of the ſea immediately before its mouth. A little beyond this creek riſes the river *Yar*, which runs due north into the ſea at *Yarmouth*, and peninſulates this corner of the iſland; FRESHWATER-BAY.

iſland; for the tide flows up from *Yarmouth* to within half a mile or leſs of the gap, in a ſtraight hollow. In the map it is made to extend much too near the *Gate*. In the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, an earthen ſconce or redoubt was flung up, for the ſecurity of this part of the iſland, at a place called *Sharpnore*, which coſt ſix hundred and fifty-one pounds eleven ſhillings and twopence halfpenny: and, in 1629, a petition was ſent to the King, by the chief Gentry of the iſland, for money to repair the forts, and inſulate *Freshwater*, by cutting through the iſthmus, and ſecuring the paſſages by draw-bridges and half-moons; ſo that the inhabitants, on any irreſiſtible invaſion, might retire here with their cattle, till a power ſufficient to repel the enemy could be collected: but the plan never took effect, and the petitioners were only anſwered by fair words and promiſes.

SHARPNORE SCONCE.

From *Freshwater-gate* commence cliffs of chalk, perhaps unequalled in the univerſe for ſplendour, ſublimity, and magnificence of ſcenery. They terminate this end of the iſland with a ſharp point, then take a north-eaſterly direction, and finiſh oppoſite to *Hurst-caſtle*, at a place called *Cliffs-end*. It is impoſſible to deſcribe them more graphically than in the words of the Hiſtorian of the iſland, Sir *James Worsley*, page 272, in this animated manner:

FRESHWATER CLIFFS.

" The

" The height of theſe cliffs is indeed prodigious, being
" in ſome places ſix hundred feet above the level of the ſea.
" To form a juſt conception of their magnitude, they ſhould
" be viewed from the ſea at a diſtance of about a quarter
" of a mile, when the moſt lofty and magnificent fabrics of
" Art, compared with theſe ſtupendous works of Nature,
" ſhrink in idea to *Lilliputian* ſize. Theſe cliffs are frequented
" by immenſe numbers of marine birds—*Puffins*, *Razor-bills*, BIRDS.
" *Willcocks*, *Gulls*, *Cormorants*, *Cornish-choughs*, *Daws*,
" *Starlings*, and *Wild Pigeons*; ſome of which come at ſtated
" times to lay their eggs and breed, while others remain
" there all the year. The cliffs are in ſome places perpen-
" dicular, in others they project and hang over in a tre-
" mendous manner. The ſeveral ſtrata form many ſhelves:
" theſe ſerve as lodgments for the birds; here they ſit in
" thick rows, and diſcover themſelves by their motions and
" flights, though not individually viſible. There are many
" chaſms and deep caverns that ſeem to enter a great way CAVES.
" into the rocks, and in many places the iſſuing of ſprings
" form ſmall caſcades of rippling waters down to the ſea.
" Sheep and lambs are ſeen grazing in the lower parts of
" the cliffs, near the margin of the ſea: the cliffs have
" ſometimes proved fatal to them, as well as to other cattle
" who have ventured to graze too near to the edge; from
" which, hounds, in the ardour of the chace, have, to their

" mutual deſtruction, driven and followed their game.—
" The country-people take the birds, that harbour in theſe
" rocks, by the perilous expedient of deſcending by ropes
" fixed to iron-crows driven into the ground; thus ſuſ-
" pended, they with ſticks beat down the birds as they fly
" out of their holes: a dozen birds generally yield one
" pound weight of ſoft feathers, for which the merchants
" give eight-pence. The carcaſſes are bought by the fiſher-
" men at ſixpence per dozen, for the purpoſe of baiting
" their crab-pots."

At the foot of theſe wondrous precipices is a bold ſhore, but a rather ſhallow ſea, and faithleſs rocky bottom, in depth about ſix fathoms, and a little farther out about eleven: here, as well as on the whole back part of the iſland, the tide riſes only nine feet, and at the *Needles* only eight.

THE NEEDLES. A very ſharp point of high land forms the weſtern end of this iſland. This, being broken by the fury of the ſea, was divided into certain vaſt columnar white rocks, as is very frequent off many promontories. The only one which merited the name of *Needle* was of a cylindrical ſhape, ſlender, and roſe about a hundred and twenty feet above low-water-mark, and was called the *Pillar of Lot's Wife*. Some years ago, the baſe being worn through by the perpetual efforts of

the waves, it fell down, and totally diſappeared. Its figure, as well as that of the other *Needles*, is preſerved in a vignette to p. 25 of the Hiſtory of the Iſland. Other views of theſe columns, of the cliffs, and the magnificent cave at their bottom, are engraven in the ſame work, and give a good idea of theſe ſublime works of Nature.

There is a notion that the men of war are prohibited from paſſing through the *Needles*; but the Lords of the Admiralty only deſire the Captains to underſtand that it is a paſſage too hazardous for them to attempt.

After doubling the *Needles* is *Alum-bay*, bounded by loſty chalky precipices on one ſide, and on the other with cliffs beautifully variegated with different colours, ariſing from the ſtrata of red or yellow ochres, fuller's earth, and ſands of various hues, among which is a white ſand exported in great quantities to ſupply our manufactures of the finer ſort of glaſs and porcelane: abundance of copperas-ſtones are alſo found on the ſhores, which are ſent in ſhip-loads to the vitriol-works near *London*. In this bay is excellent anchorage in from ſeven to ten fathoms water. The next bay is *Toland*, with a rocky bottom; and thoſe tremendous rocks, called *Warden-ledge*, bound it on the north, and jut far into the water. Next to *Toland-bay* is that of *Colwal*; and, a very little farther,

ALUM-BAY.

TOLAND.

COLWAL-BAY.

farther, ſtood *Worsley*'s Tower, a ſmall defence to this part, named in honour of Sir *James*, the Captain of the Iſle, in the reign of *Henry VIII.*

Between *Cliff-end* and *Hurst-caſtle* in *Hampshire* is the narroweſt paſſage to the main land, being ſcarcely three quarters of a mile broad, with thirty-three and thirty fathoms depth of water. It ſingularly ſhallows to the weſt, even ſuddenly, firſt to twenty, and then from five to ten fathoms. This gut opens into a ſtreight in no part exceeding three miles in breadth, and dividing the north-weſt part of the iſland from the *New Forest.*

SOLENT SEA.

This diviſion, or ſtreight, between the *Isle of Wight* and the *New Forest* in *Hampshire*, is called the *Solent Sea.*— The venerable *Bede* calls it *Pelago Solvente*, poſſibly from its looſening or dividing the iſland from the main land. A moſt ſingular bank, a mere ſtripe of land, divides the whole ſtreight in two equal parts: the eaſtern end dilates into the ſhape of a pear, which is called the *Bramble*, and a little to the eaſt of it another called the *Middle*; the channel between is noted on each ſide by a buoy. The other touches the ſpot on which ſtands *Hurst Castle*; but a little to the weſt of that fort is another pyrin-form ſand-bank called the *Shingles:* it conſiſts of looſe ſhifting gravel, and is more or

leſs

leſs dry at low water according to the ſtate of the wind; the ſmall end of which points towards the long ſtripe, and poſſibly once united with it. The channel to the north of this ſlight diviſion is much ſhallower than that to the ſouth, being in parts only three fathoms deep.

The tides round this iſland are an important piece of knowledge: I therefore preſent the account of them, as drawn up, to gratify my curioſity, by *Richard Clarke* of *Newport*, Eſq. the Gentleman to whom I owe ſuch frequent obligations.

" The tide (ſays my ingenious correſpondent) at the back " of the iſland, in the *fair channel*, flows and ebbs pretty " near equal; but cloſe in ſhore it is otherwiſe, and varies " in different places, from different cauſes. In the bay call- " ed *Chale-bay* there is at leaſt nine hours flood, owing to " the ebb ſetting ſtrong down from the coaſt of *Suſſex* in " a ſtraight direction to *Dunnoſe*, and occaſioning a kind " of ſtagnation as it were, that great body of water be- " tween the ſouth-weſt point called *Rockey-end* and the " *Needles*, and thereby continuing the flood in this bay to " the length of time before mentioned.

" The old *Dutch* charts, which are ſtill in uſe, lay the

" Iſland

" Iſland a little more to the north than it really is; for " this reaſon, and that the *Dutch* veſſels in general are bad " ſailers to windward, it is that more veſſels of that nation " than any other (in proportion to numbers) are ſtranded " here.

" If a veſſel takes the tide of ebbs in the ſtarboard-bow " (meaning the off-bow) coming up channel, when ſhe " croſſes this bay, ſhe does not make ſo good a courſe, as ſhe " looks up for or ſeems to do, by at leaſt ſix or ſeven points, " owing to the indraught. This may appear ſtrange, even " to ſailors; but it is nevertheleſs true.

" This dangerous bay of *Chale*, in extent about three " miles, has a very bold ſhore, and here is always a large " ſwell rolling in on it; and when that ſwell is attended " with a ground ſea, not even a *Newfoundland* dog can " gain the ſhore, the reflux draws off with ſuch amazing " force with the returning ſwollen waves.

" At *Spithead*, and within the Iſland, the tide flows " about ſeven hours.

" The tide riſes at the *Needles* between ſeven and eight " feet, and at times flows in within the iſland with a velo-

" city

" city moſt aſtoniſhing. Near *Hurſt Caſtle* veſſels have
" been known to let go their anchors, and to be run over by
" the tide at once down to the bottom.

" In *Portſmouth* harbour the tide riſes about eighteen
" feet: at *Spithead*, not ſo much perhaps by two or three
" feet.

" At *Southampton* and *Cowes* it riſes about fifteen or ſix-
" teen feet.

" When the tide ebbs at *Spithead*, or in other words runs
" to the weſtward, the ſea ſtill riſes very conſiderably in
" height, and continues ſo to do at leaſt an hour and an
" half: this is owing to the ſtrong ebb current from the
" eaſtward ruſhing in at *St. Helen's*, and being confined
" within the narrow limits of the iſland and the oppoſite
" coaſt; and it is this ebb tide from the eaſt which fills the
" harbours within the iſland to ſo much greater a height
" than the tide riſes without, and is what the ſea-faring
" people call the ſecond tide.

" At full and new moon it is high water at the *Needles*
" about nine o'clock;

" At

" At *Spithead*, about ten;
" In *Portsmouth* harbour, a quarter paſt eleven;
" At *Southampton*, about the ſame time;
" At *Cowes*, ſomewhat ſooner."

In my preſent Tour we followed the banks of the *Yar*
YARMOUTH. from *Freshwater-gate* quite to *Yarmouth*, a ſpace of about three miles. On the eaſt ſide of the entrance of the harbour ſtands the ſmall town of *Yarmouth*, with its Caſtle, one of the ſeveral ſmall fortreſſes built by *Henry VIII.* to repel the predatory naval war which *Francis I.* carried on, particularly in this expoſed place, after our Prince had formed his league with *Charles V.* In 1671, *Yarmouth*, a garriſoned town, was ſtrongly fortified, and had a draw-bridge at the eaſtern approach. *Charles II.* in his progreſs of that ſummer, paid a viſit to the Governor, the gallant Admiral Sir *Robert Holmes*, who received his Majeſty in this town in a handſome houſe, which he had built on land he owed to royal favour. He died in 1692, and was buried in the pariſh church: his ſon erected to his memory a noble monument, with his ſtatue. The epitaph particularizes the brave action of 1666, by burning a hundred and eight merchant ſhips in the *Isle of Schelling*, which had juſt arrived, richly laden, under convoy of two men of war, in the port of *Ulie*. He then landed a number of troops, and concluded this moſt

YARMOUTH

deſtructive expedition with burning the great village of *Brandaris*, and in it immenſe riches; an action that was greater in its conſequences, as it occaſioned ſuch diſcontents as in the end to ruin the able *De Witts*, and overthrow the *French* faction in *Holland*.

In the Epitaph are omitted the following gallant actions of our great Commander:—In 1661, he, with four frigates, diſpoſſeſſed the *Dutch* of a fort on the coaſt of *Guinea*, and another on the river *Gambia*. In 1663 he forced out of their hands the fort of *Cabo Corso*, and ſeized the important iſland of *Goree*, but met with a repulſe before *St. George del la Mina*; and, not content with this, he croſſed the *Atlantic* to *North America*, and made a conqueſt of *New Netherlands*, ſince called the Province of *New-York*. The *Dutch* complained, and the King was obliged to affect a diſpleaſure, and to commit this brave man to the Tower, till he made it appear that he had not infringed the Law of Nations. He renewed his glorious activity, in 1671, by the attack of a rich fleet of *Dutch* merchantmen under a ſtrong convoy, in which he ſucceeded partially after a ſpirited engagement.—About this time he retired to his government of the *Iſle of Wight*, where he ſpent the remainder of his days in an honourable retirement till his death on *November* 18, 1692. EPITAPH.

Before I leave *Yarmouth*, let me turn weſtward, and remark, that the ſhore continues low as far as *Cowes* harbour, and trends northerly. Mid-way is *Newton-bay*, an eſtuary formed by a river of the ſame name, and others which flow into it from eaſt and weſt. It is capable of receiving ſhips of five hundred tons, and is the moſt ſecure haven in the iſland. The town, antiently called *Francheville*, is a borough which firſt ſent members in the 27th of Queen *Elizabeth*; it is ſuppoſed to have been burned by the *Danes* in 1001.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ISLE.

I ſhall not leave the iſland without giving a brief account of it from its earlieſt hiſtory. It was added to the *Roman* empire about the year 45, in the reign of the Emperor *Claudius*,

ROMAN.

by *Veſpaſian*, at that time a private man, and an officer under *Aulus Plautius*. He had been ordered out of *Britain* into *Germany*; he fought thirty battles, reduced two powerful nations, took twenty towns, and ſubdued the *Iſle of Wight*. Long after this (in 297) *Alectus* lay in wait at this iſland for the *Roman* fleet, which eſcaped by favour of a fog.

SAXON.

Cerdic was the firſt *Saxon* who, in 495, reduced the iſland. He beſtowed it on *Stuff* and *Whitgar*, who cut off the remaining *Britons* at a place called by him *Whitgaraburgh*, ſuppoſed by *Camden* to have been (by contraction)

Carisbrook. But I have little doubt that it had been a ſtrong hold of the *Britons*, which underwent the common name of *Caer*; the addition is loſt, but it ſeems probable that, on the invaſion of the *Saxons*, they had retreated to their ſtrongeſt poſt.

Ceadwalla, the King of the *West Saxons*, found, in 686, *Edelwalch* King of the *South Saxons* in poſſeſſion of the iſland. Him he ſlew, murdered *Arvandus* the Prince of the Iſland, maſſacred almoſt all the inhabitants, but gave to Biſhop *Wilfred* a fourth of the Iſle to maintain three hundred families, converts to Chriſtianity by that pious prelate. *Ceadwalla*, it ſeems, was then a favourer of the Chriſtian religion, and afterwards became a convert. The gift, it appears, was in conſequence of a vow made before he had conquered the Iſle—that he would maſſacre the inhabitants, and, if he gained the iſland, devote a fourth part of it, and, like *Saul*, dedicate the ſpoils to the Lord.

A long interval happened before we hear more of this iſland. *Tosti*, brother of King *Harold*, invaded it in 1066 with a fleet of pirates, laid it under contribution, and then departed.

It had been often plundered by the *Danes*: their firſt in-

vaſion was in 787, their laſt in 1066. In 1052 it was plundered by Earl *Godwin*, then a baniſhed man, who obtained a fleet from the Earl of *Flanders*, and ſtripped the miſerable inhabitants of all that had eſcaped the barbarity of other invaders.

William Fitz-Osborn, marſhal to the Conqueror, followed his maſter's example; and while *William* was conquering *England*, he ſubdued the *Isle of Wight* for his own uſe, and became the firſt Lord of *Wight*. It continued governed by its Lords till the reign of *Edward I.* That wiſe Prince determined that there ſhould be in his dominions no *imperium in imperio*, and, in the year 1293, had the good fortune to receive the voluntary ceſſion of the iſland by the then Lady *Wight*, *Isabella de Fortibus*, who had ſucceeded to the honour in 1283, by the death of her brother *Baldwin*, fifth Earl of *Devonshire*, and Lord of the *Isle of Wight*. She was called *De Fortibus*, as ſhe was widow to *William de Fortibus* Earl of *Albemarle*. The purchaſe-money for the iſland was four thouſand pounds: the bargain was concluded in 1293, and the Lady died the ſame night. As ſhe made her will, and diſpoſed of her eſtates, it appears that the King only purchaſed the regalities, as the Crown did thoſe of the *Isle of Man*, within our memory.

LORDS OF THE ISLE.

A KING OF THE ISLE.

The King retained for himſelf the title of Lord of the Iſland, and governed it by *Cuſtodes* or *Wardens*. *Henry VI.* in 1444, honoured *Henry Beauchamp* duke of *Warwick*, ſon of *Richard* earl of *Warwick*, with the title of King of *Wight*, and in perſon aſſiſted at the coronation, and placed the crown on his head; but the ceremony gave him no ſort of regal power, as the King had not the right of transferring any part of his ſovereignty.

FRENCH INVASION.

In 1295, the *French*, jealous of the great ability of *Edward I.* fitted out a powerful fleet to make a deſcent on the *English* coaſts. *Edward* directed that proper meaſures ſhould be taken for the defence of this iſland, but no attempt was made.

I refer back to page 164, for the celebrated gallantry of Sir *Hugh Tyrrel*, in his defence of the iſland againſt the *French*, in the reign of *Richard II.*

About the year 1340 the *French* landed in great force at *St. Helen's* Point; but were repelled by the bravery of the iſlanders, and driven back to their ſhips. Sir *Theobald Ruſſel*, one of the Wardens of *Carisbrook-caſtle*, was killed in the action.

The

The *French* invaded the Iſland again in the reign of *Henry V.*; after which it remained unmoleſted till that of *Henry VIII.* I refer again back to page 141 of this work for the account of the fruitleſs invaſion in that reign.

MILITIA. The Militia of this Iſland had been very reſpectable: all the land-owners were obliged to defend *Carisbrook-caſtle* on their own charge during forty days; and every perſon of twenty pounds a-year was obliged to find a horſeman completely armed; the watches and beacons were eſpecially provided for. Many great men were alſo bound to ſend a ſupply on any preſſing emergencies, and the abſentees were ſummoned to return. The Iſland had alſo its Parochial Artillery; every pariſh provided one piece of braſs ordnance, which was either kept in the church, or in a ſmall houſe built for the purpoſe. About eighteen are ſtill preſerved; they are of one pound and ſix pounds caliber, and of the reigns of *Edward VI.* and *Elizabeth.* The carriages and ammunition were provided by the pariſhes, and particular farms were charged with the duty of finding horſes to draw them. They were brought into the field on muſter days; and the iſlanders, by frequent practice, became excellent markſmen.

PARISH ARTILLERY.

WARDENS. The Wardens of the Iſland were men of rank, or proved abilities. Sir *Richard Worsley*, from page 85 to 145, has given

iven their names, with an hiſtorical account of the tranſ-ctions under each. The firſt was *Walleran de Ties*, in the ear 1216; the preſent is *Thomas Orde*, eſq. We find a hurchman among them; for, in the year 1340, the Abbot of *Quarr* was appointed to the office. I find the name changed o that of Conſtable of *Carisbrook-caſtle*, as in the caſe of Sir *Hugh Tyrrel* and others; but poſſibly that of Captain of the Iſle, another title long in uſe, was included in the patent, as in the caſe of Sir *James Worsley* in 1511; and even the title of Governor was aſſumed. The inhabitants took great umbrage, as if an extent of power was intended: this appeared when a ſycophant Divine, in the prayer before his ſermon, in 1558, gave Sir *George Carey* that title. It certainly was agreeable to Sir *George*, for he afterwards claimed it, and with it an unwarrantable extent of power. The inhabitants remonſtrated againſt the laſt, and the powers objected to were never more heard of. The title of Governor was indeed reſumed in 1634 in the perſon of *Jerom* earl of *Portland*, and is, I believe, continued to this day with a certain ſalary.

THE END.

INDEX TO VOLUME I.

A

Adelphi, The, page 2
Anne of Denmark, 17
Ainsworth, Robert, 25
Ardern of Feverſham, 93
Aerial Excurſion of Jeffries and Blanchard, 188
Aſh, Village of, 141.

B

Bridge, Weſtminſter, 2
——— Blackfriars, 2
——— London, 4
Blackwall, 6, 24
Boleyn, Ann, 15
Barking, 37
Belvidere, 39
Bats, 47
Brown, Edward, M. D. 57
Battle between the Danes and Saxons, 108
Broadſtairs, 112
——— Chapel, 114
Becket's Shrine, 151
Birds, 177
Boys, Mr. of Sandwich, 130

C

Cuſtom-houſe, page 4
Cowley, A. 9
Chevreuſe, Ducheſſe de, 13
Charles II. 17
Charlton, 35
Cheſnut-trees, 41
Crayford, 45
Cherries, 51
Chalk-pits, 53
Canvey Iſle, 62
Chatham, 74
———, Cheſt at, 74
Copperas-ſtone, 78
Creekmouth, 91
Canterbury, 144
Roman Antiquities there, 144
Roman Church there, 147
Cathedral, 148
Chequer, Sign of, 153
Deanery, 156
Cloiſters, 157
Baptiſtry, 157
St. Auguſtin's Monaſtery, 159

Canterbury, St. Pancras Chapel, 161
———— Caſtle, 164
Cinque Ports, 199.

D

Dogs, Iſle of, 6
Deptford, 7
Derwentwater, Eſtates of the Earl of, 18
Dagenham, 37
Dartford, 46
— Creek, 45
— Nunnery, 47
— a Bird ſo named, 52
Dutch Fleet in the River Medway, 68
Davenham, Poor Nuns of, 93
Dent de Lion, 105
Dungel-hill, 146
Deal, 166
—— Plants there, 176
—— Boats, 171
Downs, The, 167, 171
———, Sea Fight there, 174
Dover Caſtle, 178
——— Pharos, 180
——— Chapel, 182
——— Wells, 185
——— Town of, 189
Priory, 192
— Maiſon Dieu, 193
— Pier, 197
— Shakeſpeare's Cliff, 204.

Evelyn, Mr. 10
Elizabeth, Queen, 16
E. India Company's Alms-houſes, 26
Eaſt India Company's Shipping, 27
———— Warehouſes, 28
Erith, 40
Ebbs Fleet, 116
Erpingham, Sir Thomas, 181.

F

Franklin, Benjamin, 43
Flints, 53
Foſſils, 54, 85
——— at Shepey, 77, 80
Feverſham, 91
———— Monaſtery, 92
—, James II. ſeized there, 94
—, Entertainments at, 95
Ford, 103
Foreland, North, 111
Lighthouſe, 110
Sea Fight off, 111
Fruits, &c. 88
Fordwich, 143
-, its Trouts, 143.

G

Gage, Thomas Lord, 19
Greenland-dock, 6
Greenwich, 12
a Royal reſidence, 14
Hoſpital, 17
Park, 19
Church, 20
Grey Friars, 20
Greenhithe, 52
Graveſend, 57
Grean, Iſle of, 62
Gillingham, 67

Geſtling, The, 165
Godwin Sands, 170.

H

Henry VI. 15
Henrietta Maria, 17
Hops, 50
Hope, The, 62
Hawkins, Sir John, 74
Harty Ferry, 91
Herne, 102
Harbledon Hoſpital, 153
Henry II. his pilgrimage to Becket's Tomb, 155
Hackington, 144.

I

John's, King, Houſe, Deptford, 11
Iceland Fiſhery, 113.

K

Kingſgate, 109
———, Lord Holland's Villa there, 109

Limehouſe, 5
Lea River, 28
Leſnes Abbey, 40
Long Reach, 52
Laurence, St. 114.

M

Monument, The, 3
Marſhes of Eſſex, 38
Medway, The, 66
Madder, 96
Margate, 106
Margaret, St. at Cliff, 176
Mote, the Seat of Earl Cowper, 143.

N

Norfolk Hoſpital, 21
Northampton, Henry Earl of, 21
———— his Tomb, 22
Nehelennia, Goddeſs of Chalk-workers, 55
Northfleet, 57
Nore, The, 63.

O

Olaves, St. 5
Oysters, 97.

P

Paul's, St. Cathedral, 3
Poplar, 5, 24
Pelican, The, Sir F. Drake's Ship, 8
Peter, Czar of Ruſſia, 9
Packington, Sir John, 13
Perry's Dock, 26
Purfleet, 42
Plants, 49
Plot, Dr. 94
Petrified Wood, 87.

Q

Queenborough Caſtle, 64

R

Rotherhithe, 5
Rochester, 71
Cathedral, 72
Bridge, 73
Reculver, 98
——— Monaſtery, 101
Ramſgate, 114
——— Pier, 114
Rock, St. Mildred's, 116
Richborough Caſtle, 119, 120.

S

Somerſet Place, 2
Sayes Court, 9
Sprats, 36
Stone, Village of, 55
Shepey, Iſle of, 63, 75
——— Church, 76
Sheerneſs, 63
———, its Well, 65
Swale, Weſt, 66
Stangate Creek, 66
Sarre, 103
Stonor Cut, 118
Studfal Caſtle, 146
Sandown Caſtle, 165
Storm, Great, in 1703, 169
Selenites, 82
Starred Waxen Vein, 83
Sandwich, 124
———, the Reſidence of Edward the Confeſſor, 126
–, St. Thomas's Hoſpital, 132
–, St. John's Hoſpital, 133
–, St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, 134
Sandwich, the Harbinge, 133
———, Grammar School, 134
———, endowed by Roger Manwood, 134
–, Churches, 135
–, Fiſheries, 136
———, Sea Birds, 138.

T

Temple Stairs, 1
——— Garden, 2
Thames River, 2
Tower, The, 4
Trinity Houſe, 10
Thornhill, Sir James, 17
Tyler, Wat, 48
Tilbury Fort, 59
–, Camp there, 59
Thanet, Iſle of, 104.

U

Upnor Caſtle, 67.

W

Weſtminſter Hall, 2
——— Abbey, 2
William III. 17
White-bait, 23
Woolwich, 31
Warren, 33
Woad, 49
Wypped's-fleet, Battle off, 117
Walmer Caſtle, 176
Wingham, 141.

INDEX TO VOLUME II.

A

Ashburnham, page 44
Anderida, 52
Arundel, 90
——— Caſtle, 90, 97
——— Portraits there, 99
——— Church, 91, 96
——— Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of, 91
——— Thomas, fifth Earl of, his Tomb, 92
——— Beatrix, Counteſs of, 92
——— John, Earl of, 93
——— Thomas, ninth Earl of, and his Counteſs, 93
——— William, Earl of, and his Counteſs, 94
——— Alianore, Counteſs of, 94
——— Henry, laſt Earl of, 95
——— Philip Howard, Earl of, 96
——— Thomas Howard, Earl of, 96
Atkinson, Mary, Epitaph on, 110
Appuldercombe Houſe, 169
——— ancient Houſe, 170
Appuldercombe modern Houſe, 171
——— Pictures there, 172
——— Statues, &c. there, 179
Priory, 183
Alum Bay, 195.

B

Birds, aquatic, 17
Bromham Hall, 32
Beauport, 36
Battle Abbey, 37
Hall, 42
—— Gates, 42
—— Roll, 43
—— curious Cheſt, 44
Brown, Sir Anthony, 41
Beachy Head, 54
—— Battle off, 54, 56
Bowling Gap, 57
Biſhop Stone, 64
Brighthelmſtone, 66
——— the Steyne, 67
——— Aſſembly Rooms, 68
——— Pavilion, 68
——— Fiſheries, 70

Bright-

Brighthelmſtone, Old Town, 76
Church, 79
Pharos, 81
Broadwater, 88
Bognor Rocks, 103
Ball, Mr. Epitaph on, 109
Boſcham, 116
Bere, Foreſt of, 121
Buckingham, George Duke of, his death, 131
Brading Haven, 149
——— Church, 150
Bonchurch, 183
Boniface, St. his Cottage, 184
Brixton, 190
Brook, 190
——— Tumuli there, 191.

C

Crowhurſt, 36
Corallines, 76
Charles II. his eſcape from Brighton, 77, 79
Ciſbury Hill, 88
Chillingworth, William, 102
Chicheſter, 105
——— Cathedral, 106
——— Monuments there, 108
——— Biſhop's Palace, 110
——— Croſs, 112
Cutmill, 118
Charles I. 120, 165
Culver Cliff, 151
Cariſbrook, 160
Church, 160
Tomb of William Keeling, 161
Priory, 162
Cariſbrook Caſtle, 162
——— Wells, 163
——— Chapel of St. Nicholas, 163
Chale Bay, 185
Catherine's, St. Tower, 186
——— Chapel, 187
——— Point, 188
Colwal Bay, 195.

D

Dunchurch Wall, 14
Dungeneſs, 16
Drayton, M. his Deſcription of the Country near Romney, 18
Dacre, Thomas Lord, 45.

E

Elizabeth, Queen, 30
Eaſt Dean, 58
Eastbourne, 51
Emſworth, 118
Edward VI. 129
Elizabeth, Princess, her Tomb, 167
Epitaph on Richard Worſley, 169.

F

Folkſtone, 2
Farleigh Head, 32
——— Meeting of the Tides there, 32
Friſton, 59
Fiſh, various, 74
Fiſhbourn, 115
Freſhwater Bay, 191
——— Cliffs, 192

Freſhwater, Birds there, 193
Caves, 193.

G

Gaſcoigne, Margery, Story of, 22
Goodwood, 112
Godwin, Earl, 116
George I. 121
Goſport, 146
Gatcomb, 167
Godshill, 167
— Church, 168
—— Monuments, 168
Glouceſter, Henry Duke of, 166.

H

Harvey, William, M. D. 5
Hythe, 7
——— Old, 13
Henry VIII. 24, 139
Haſtings, 32
Caſtle, 33
Battle of, 37
Harold, 37, 117
Hurſtmonceaux Caſtle, 45
Hamilton, W. G. 67
Herrings, 72
Highdown Hill, 89
Havant, 118
Henry VI. his marriage, 119
Haling Iſle, 123
Henry I. 124
VII. 139
Haſlar Hoſpital, 146
Heliers, St. 149
Horſey, Sir Edward, 158

I

Ikleſham, 31
John the Painter, 133
Induſtry, Houſe of, 156.

K

Kempenfelt, Rear Admiral, 155.

L

Lyme Caſtle, 11
Leiceſter, Simon de Montfort, Earl of, 30
Lewes, 65
Leiceſter, Robert, Earl of, 159
Luſhington, Monument of, 51
Laurence, St. 184.

M

Murray, Gen. James, 36
Mackarel, 71
Mullets, 91
Myddleton, Sir Hugh, 149
Monkton Fort, 154
Mottiſton, 190.

N

Newhaven, 65
Northwood Foreſt, 156
Newport, 157
——— Church, 158
Nenfield, 45
Niton, 185
Northcourt, 189

Needles, The, 194
Newton Bay, 202.

O

Offington, 89.

P

Pleydone, 21
Pole, Cardinal, 24
Pilchards, 72
Pevenfey, 47
William I. lands there, 48
—— Caſtle, 48
Preſton Hall, 84
Portſlade, 85
Portſdown, 118
Portſmouth, 124
Ramparts, 131
Governor's Houſe, 131
— Church, 132
—— Docks, 132
—— Ships there, 135
Battle off, 141
Portcheſter, 143
——— Caſtle, 144
Church, 145
Parkhurſt Foreſt, 156.

R

Roman Road, 12
Romney Marſh, 13
Romney, New, 17
——— Old, 19
Rye, 21
—— Caſtle, 22
Rotting Dean, 63
Rays, various kinds of, 73
Ride, 148
Royal George, Account of the Loſs of, 155.

S

Sandgate Fort, 7
Saltwood Caſtle, 10
Stafhall Caſtle, 11
Slipway, 12
Seven Cliffs, 57
Seaford, 59
Shark, a new ſpecies of, 60
Soles, 73
Sompting, 88
Salmon, Thomas, and Agnes his wife, Tomb of, 92
Spylmenis, Robert, his Tomb, 96
Slindon, 103
Selſey Iſle, 104
Southwick Houſe, 119
Sandown Fort and Bay, 152
Southbourne, 51
Southdown, 53
Southwick, 85
Shoreham, New, 85
——— Church, 86
——— Old, 87
Steephill Cottage, 184
Shorwell, 190
Sharpnoſe Sconce, 192
Solent Sea, 196.

T

Tatterfall, Nicholas, his Tomb, 79
Thorney Iſle, 123
Toland Bay, 195
Tides of the Iſle of Wight, 197

V

Vermes, 76.

W

Winchelſea, 25
Caſtle, 24
Church, 26
— Religious Houſes there, 28
— Gates, 28
William the Conqueror, 37
Wheatears, 60
Weſtham, 50
Wells, 61
Wales, George Prince of, 68
Warblington, 118, 130
Wight, Iſle of, 147
——— Appearance of its Coaſt, 152
——— Produce of, 153
——— Hiſtory of, 202
——— Lords of, 204
——— Militia, 206
——— Wardens, 206
Warden Ledge, 195.

Ypre, William de, Earl of Kent, 22
Yarmouth, 200.

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